Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1835. [No. 2,486.

London, 31st December, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. DAVID DEAS INGLIS, and Mr. ALEXANDER DAVID INGLIS, having retired from the Firm of INGLIS, FORBES, and Co., of Mansion House Place, East India Agents, the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in so far as regards the said DAVID DEAS INGLIS, and ALEXANDER DAVID INGLIS.

D. INGLIS,
MICHIE FORBES,
GEO. FORBES,
A. D. INGLIS,
W. H. LEITH.
J. MALCOLMSON.

London, 1st January, 1835.

Mr. David Deas INGLIS and Mr. Alexander David INGLIS, having retired from the Firm of INGLIS, FORBES, and Co., on the 31st December 1834, the business will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned remaining Partners, under the firm of FORBES, FORBES and Co.

MICHIE FORBES,
GEO. FORBES,
W. H. LEITH.
J. MALCOLMSON.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS drawn and guaranteed by the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in sets of £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 10½ per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1835.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Barton and Guesteir of Bordeaux—

Barsac.....at Rs.	25	per dozen	In one dozen Cases.
Red Hermitage..at ,,	30	,,	
Leovill Claret...at ,,	20	,,	
Monton Do.....at ,,	20	,,	
St. Julian Do....at ,,	15	,,	
Fine Old Cognac..at ,,	15	,,	
,, Cognac.....12		,,	

Rankins Sherry at Rs. 10 per dozen, in 6 dozen Cases

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

Very superior Sherry at Rs.	25	per dozen	In 3 dozen cases
,, Pale Do..at ,,	15	,,	
,, Brown Do..at ,,	15	,,	
,, Bucellas...at ,,	12	,,	

Bombay, 16th May, 1835.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT GLASSPOOLE LANCASTER having been appointed in England the attorney of Messrs. Fergusson, Turner and Co. will in future conduct their business in liew of the undersigned.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Bombay, 16th May, 1835.

WE beg to announce that MR. ALEXANDER COLVIN (whose return from England is very shortly expected) MR. WILLIAM AINSLIE and MR. DANIEL AINSLIE have this day, been admitted partners in our establishment which will now be carried on, under the firm of J. & H. COWIE and Co.

J. AND H. COWIE.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND Co. on Tuesday next, 19th inst., will dispose of by public outcry, at their Rooms, the following Goods, vizt. an Invoice of Perfumery, comprising Russia and Macassor Oils, Honey and Hungary water, Hair and Tooth powder, powder Puffs, &c &c. 3 new iron Treasure chests, Brandy Bitters, Turkey Rhubarb, Essences of Peppermint and Ginger; about 80,000 plain and fluked Gun Caps, 250 dozens of Hodgson, and Alsops, ripe Beer, 200 packs of fancy colored visiting Cards, 100 dozen of blue Tea Cups and Saucers, a quantity of Silver braid Lace, a Cock'd Hat with loop, a number of large blank Ledgers and other account Books, 40 Bengal Table Cloths, 30 and 24 feet long, of superior quality, a few dozens of Hoffman's Raspberry Vinegar, Europe silk Stockings and China silk Socks, sundry plated and Glass ware, various Wines, Liquors and Household Furniture and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle that may offer.

FORBES STREET, 16*th May*, 1835.

ALEXANDER'S EAST INDIA MAGAZINE.

A FEW copies of the above popular Journal for the months of August, October, November and December last, are for sale at the ware Rooms, of BECK and Co., Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE Effects of the late Key Serjeant SANDY'S, will be sold by Public Auction on Monday next the 18th instant at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises recently occupied by him near the Apollo Gate.

The articles consist of Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware—a Gold Watch, a few articles of Jewelry—Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

And a few choice plants.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

W. M. BROWN,
One of the Executors.

Bombay, 16th May, 1835.

TO BE LET.—From the 1st proximo. The well known Commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Also a delightful airy residence in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., and also the House in Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars, apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 16th May, 1835.

NEAR THE CHURCH AT POONA.

TO BE LET,—Furnished, *except Beds and Bedsteads*, for four months, or a longer period, a very large Bungalow with a sleeping Bungalow attached, the same which SIR COLIN and LADY HALKELT, occupied while at Poona. For particulars apply, to Captain and Paymaster DARBY at Poona, or to PALLANJEE DHUNJEE, Pawsee, Fort.

Bombay, 16th May, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 16*th May*, 1835.

For Freight to such port as may Offer.

THE Brig *Regia*, Burthen 150 Tons, is daily expected from Madras Apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1835.

For freight of Opium to China; to sail on the 10th Instant positively.

THE fast sailing Schooner SYEED KHAN, of 193 Tons, Captain MCKINNON,—for particulars enquire of Capt. M KINNON, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 6th instant...chests 6,273

From 7th instant to this day none.

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 13th ultimo....chests 477
Ditto....ditto on the 25th and 29th ultimo 105

Chests 58

Bombay, 13th May, 1835. J. TAYL... *Warehousekeeper.*

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1835.

No. 239 of 1835.—With reference to general order No. 233 of the 4th instant, assistant surgeon Mackenzie is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service, in the room of assistant surgeon Williams.

Bombay Castle, 7th May, 1835.

No. 240 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant C. A. Stewart, of the 16th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the left wing of that regiment, from the date of its departure from Surat for the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 8th May, 1835.

No 241 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Captain J. Cocke, of the horse brigade, and major D. Capon, of the 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, to assume the command of the troops at Sholapoor, the former from the date of the departure of lieutenant colonel Brooks from the station to the 20th March last, and the latter from the 21st March until the arrival of lieutenant colonel Litchfield, who stands appointed to that command.

Captain A. Urquhart, major of brigade, to act as assistant adjutant general to the Poona division of the army, during the absence of Captain M. Wylie, on leave.

Lieutenant J. S. Unwin, and 2nd lieutenant G. K. Bell, of the regiment of artillery, to take charge of the ordnance store department at Surat, the former from the 23rd to the 31st March, and the latter from the 1st ultimo, during the absence of lieutenant Webb.

Bombay Castle, 9th May, 1835.

No. 242 of 1835.—Ensign R. J. Shaw, of the right wing European regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 11th May, 1835.

No. 243 of 1835.—The following appointments are made:—

Commissariat department.

Sub-conductor M. Hynes to be conductor, and acting sub-conductor P. Shaughnessy to be sub conductor, in succession to Broggy deceased. *Date of appointment* 20th April 1835.

No. 244 of 1835.—The following native promotion is made:—

19th regiment native infantry.

Havildar Chuttoor Bhooj to be Jemadar, *vice* Samail Danie jee deceased. *Date of rank* 1st May 1835.

No. 245 of 1835.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to lieutenant E. W. Cartwright, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, under date the 9th November 1833, and extended on the 13th November 1834, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a further period of six months, on the same account.

No. 246 of 1835.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope granted to surgeon R. H. Kennedy, staff surgeon and deputy medical store keeper at Belgaum, under date the 26th March 1834, for the benefit of his health is extended for a period of three months, on the same account.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1835.

No. 24 of 1835.—With reference to general order (No. 23), dated the 4th instant, assistant surgeon Mackenzie, is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service, in the room of assistant surgeon Williams.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1835.

Mr. Woodcock is confirmed in the situation of assistant register to the sudder adawlut.

Mr Birdwood is confirmed in the situation of assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia.

Mr. W. B. Frere is confirmed in the situation of assistant judge and session judge at Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1835.

Mr. P. W. Legeyt, register to the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is granted a month's leave of absence on private affairs, to the Deccan, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th May, 1835.

Mr. N. Hornby to be sub-collector of Sholapoor, and to act as collector of Tannah.

Mr. A. Elphinston, to be acting collector of Ratnageeree.

Mr. P. Scott, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, under the provisions of the absentee regulation, to proceed to New South Wales.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Post Letters.

1	Captain D. Forbes, 2nd Grs.... .....Bombay.	
1	Lieut. E. M. Milne, 7th regt. N. I..... ...ditto.	
1	Ao Illm. Sr. Francisco de Silveira.....ditto.	
1	Syed Rozah.....ditto.	
1	Sr. Largo Sauco de Souza.....ditto.	
1	Mahomed Khan, servt. of Mr Jailb.....ditto.	
1	Coyajee Burjorjee, shop keeper.....ditto.	
1	Mr John Paget.....ditto.	
1	H. B. Campbell esq.....ditto.	
1	Mr. Albert Crampton.....ditto.	
1	Sackeena Baba, servt. to Dr. Orton.....ditto.	
1	Koleram shroff .....ditto.	
1	Asenkann.....ditto.	
1	Lascar Letter.....ditto.	

Ship Letters.

2	Mr. Jas. Roberts.....(parcels).....Bombay.	
1	James Stedman es..... ...do.....ditto.	
1	Mr. Jas. Brown.....ditto.	
1	Mr. Andrew Maxwell.....ditto.	
1	Lieut. C. J. Baker, Bombay artillery.....ditto.	
1	Lieut. William R. Annesly, 15th reg.....ditto.	
1	Lieut. M. Smith, 9th regt. N. I.. .....ditto.	
1	William Igglesden esq. I. N.....ditto.	
2	G. J. Huband esq.....ditto.	
2	John B. Daly, esq. 2nd light cavalry.....ditto.	
4	Major Hunt, Queen's Royals.....ditto.	
1	Capt. R. Meldrum, 9th regt. N. I.....ditto.	
2	Messrs. Gilder de Souza and Co.....ditto.	
5	Lieut. R. Jackson Holmes, 26th regt. N. I....ditto.	
1	Mr. W. Harris, ship Blenheim.....ditto.	
1	Mr. J. Whyte, ship Royal George.....ditto.	
2	Lieut. J. Turner, artillery.....ditto.	
3	R. G. Chambers, esq. civil service.....ditto.	
1	Mrs. Chambers.....ditto.	
1	T. Simlar, esq. 2nd light cavalry.....ditto.	
2	James Bishop, esq. H. C. engineers.....ditto.	
1	P. B. Loid, esq. M. D.....ditto.	
1	Mr. Paul Tom Cet.....ditto.	
1	Lieut. H. Zouch, 4th or King's own regt.....ditto.	
2	Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, horse artillery.....ditto.	
1	Robert Affleck esq. late 6th regt. N. I.....ditto.	
1	Mr. Rump.....ditto.	
1	Moise Mardochee Gubay.....ditto.	
1	Senhor Ann Rougun.....ditto.	
1	Sr. Joaquim das Ramasanz.....ditto.	
1	Thomas Newbould ship Asia.....ditto.	
2	Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy.....ditto.	
5	Rustomjee Nasservanjee.....ditto.	
1	Jewajee Manockjee.....ditto.	
2	Manoukchun Heerachund.....ditto.	

JOHN GRAHAM,
Acting Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, 12th May, 1835.

THE DURPUN.

We understand that His Highness the Raja of Sattara arrived at Mahabaleshwur on the 4th instant, when His Excellency Sir Robert Grant accompanied by Sir John Keane and the Gentlemen of his staff, went out to receive him. As the Governor and the Raja approached, they both alighted from their horses, and embraced each other, and remounting soon after, they came to the residence of the Governor, Bohema, lately belonging to Mr. Newnham. The Durbar was held in a tent, before which the Governor's Troops were drawn up. His Highness was seated with Sir Robert on a sofa, and Appa Saheb, the Raja's brother with the Commander-in-Chief to the left. The Pruteenedhee, Senaputtee, and other officers of his Highness took their seats on chairs, placed to the right of the grand sofa. A short conversation then ensued, embracing enquires for mutual health, and other common topics, after which flowers, utter, Pan, and Goolob, were distributed, and his Excellency gave Pandans, &c. to the Raja an Appa Saheb with his own hand. The silver plate (presented to Sir Robert Grant by the British Jews in England) which was used as a Pandaun for the occasion, was much admired, The Darbar then broke up, every individual of the Raja's retinue making knoomuneheds to His Highness and the Governor as a mark of taking leave. The Raja's *sowaree* consisted of nine elephants, about a dozen troops of his body guard, with a great number of irregular Sepoys and foot wers.

It was reported that his Highness intended to pay a visit to his family duty over the Pratapgurh, whence he was expected on the 9th instant.—*Bombay, May 15.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER V.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry."—*Hume's Essays.*

SIR,—I have, I believe, in my former observations, shewn that under the present system of letting land capital can seldom, if ever, be acquired by the agricultural speculator. I do not say that such acquisition is quite impossible; for a combination of fortunate circumstances may bring wealth to an individual, even in a line in which poverty pursues most of his fellow adventurers. I need not perhaps instance the life of a gambler; which, though generally productive of ruin, has in some notorious instances seemed to have lost its nature, and raised, even without any appearance of foul practices, votaries from the lowest grades to an equality in point of riches with some of the most respectable persons. But exceptions are no evidence against a rule; and though among the agricultural classes,—that is among those who live solely by agriculture, I should not be surprised to hear of one or two who had been able to amass money, I certainly have never met with such myself, and I believe that few others can affirm that their acquaintance with the natives has led to a different result. We daily find instances here of men who having saved a little from the gains of their profession, embark it in active trade, or become what we call sleeping partners in some mercantile house; but we seldom see them laying out their fortunes in land. The class in fact of Country Gentlemen, which is elsewhere supposed to be of so great weight in the political scale, has here no existence; for the Jagheerdars and other Landlords are so cut off from all fellow feeling and fellow interest with their inferiors, and their estates are so locked up in their own families, that they are ill calculated to supply the place of those to whom they, in the opinion of some, bear some faint resemblance.

This is not the place in which to enter into a discussion as to which of the various institutions, which the world exhibits, may, abstractedly considered, be the best. The question whether a despotic, or a free constitution, that of Russia, or that of England be the best, forms no part of my present plan No doubt, as an Englishman, I hold my own country to be the first in existence; but, whether this be a national prejudice, or on impartial conclusion, is a matter of very little import, as far as India is concerned. "Where the tree falls there it must lie." This country has become by conquest subject to Great Britain, and, until it shall have changed hands, by men of that country will it be ruled. To ask, therefore, whether any foreign code of laws would not be a better model than our own to keep in view, in introducing any changes, would be just as idle as to speculate upon the properties of the man in the moon, for, in the first place, Englishmen must, at best, be but imperfectly acquainted with foreign laws and customs; and in the second place, it would neither be very pleasing to the influential men at home, nor very just to the inhabitants of this country, to guide them in a direction, which would only widen the space which at present divides the conquered from the conquerors, and so, make it impossible that they should ever, consistently with the safety of the latter, be admitted to that share in the administration of their native land which is their natural right, and to fit them for which seems to be the wish of their present protectors. How far that wish may be politic, it is not my purpose to examine; but whatever be thought of it by ourselves, it certainly merits the deepest gratitude of those, who find a prospect opened to them, under our rule, so different to that which was exposed to them by their former devastators.

India is now in its political infancy; or rather, according to the sentiments of Hindoo orthodoxy, it may be said to have completed a powerless and despicable old age under its own sovereigns, and to have received a second incarnation under European sway. The Mussulman invasions carried it a step in advance; the completion of the work seems to have been reserved for us. But, while the learning, elegance, and good sense of the Mussulmans were of great advantage, and their civil polity most respectable, for the times in which it flourished, their bigotry, (which was indeed more the vice of the period than of themselves,) seemed to dam up every fount of improvement as soon as it was opened, and made a people shrink with disgust from all intimate connection with them, who might, had the topic of religion been avoided, have taken a pleasure in forming an acquaintance with their literature, and thus gradually imbibed the sentiments of the many eminent men by whom the courts of the invaders were adorned. We have happily followed a different plan, and while among us, little respect is to be acquired by an interested conversion to Christianity, every opportunity is afforded to natives to become acquainted with our publications, and the esteem, which is withheld from the ignorant and mercenary Proselyte, is freely given to him who possesses with the faith of Bhrama, of Mahomet, or of Zorcaster, a desire to investigate the science of Europe and an ability to comprehend it.

You will perhaps pardon this digression, more especially as I believe it to be of some consequence to the illustration of my subject. I intended, by the first part of it, to shew that English rulers must, in those measures, which they may introduce for the benefit of this country, not be led away by brilliant theories, but let their conduct be guided by that of their countrymen at home, and make English institutions the model of those they may form for India, modified at the same time by a proper regard for Hindoo laws and Hindoo prejudices: that is, that the constitution of England and the constitution of these territories are the sole matters to be considered, and that he will confer most benefit on his fellow subjects of this part of the world, who shall shew how these principles may be best amalgamated to fit them for the purpose of Eastern legislation.

In England, then, we find, that, whatever respect be paid to the occupation of the merchant, the mere pleasure of a mercantile life is not the only reward proposed to themselves by most of those who embrace it. The wealth which shall enable them to cut the city and the country, is the object coveted and when this is acquired, in what manner is it generally used? I think that the whole, or at least a great part, is most frequently applied to the purchase of land. The quondam Mayor, or the worthy Alderman, finds a pleasure in deserting the smoky precints which, if they remind him of the gold he earned there, may also perhaps recall to recollection the labours he endured, and the lowly occupation he once filled: clad with aristocratic distinction of landed proprietorship, he tastes the pleasures which accompany a new purchase and social elevation. His fortune is safely harboured from the perils of the ocean and the fluctuations of trade; and he feels all the self satisfaction of one, who has raised his family from obscurity, and laid the foundation of its future greatness, Magisterial dignity, and parliamentary influence fill up the measure of his happiness; and, if he himself may not rise beyond a seat in St. Stephens and knighthood, it is by no means impossible that his issue may enjoy the honours of the Peerage.

But how does the matter stand here. The landed proprietor, (if such a person exist in reality) is devoid of influence and contemned for his poverty; he labours severely, content if he be happy enough to procure food and clothing sufficient for his family; and should his son, through any good fortune, become possessed of money, he will probably desert the meagre and despised calling of his parent, and deem that he has at least risen one step in the scale of professions if he be able to establish himself even as the poorest among traders. Instead of the proprietorship being the first in dignity, it is practically the last; cultivation will never be resorted to until all other means of gaining a subsistence have failed. Instead of the retired merchants' using his countless coin in the purchase of that which elsewhere confers political and social importance, together with a fair pecuniary profit, he seeing the deplorable state to which that class is in his own country reduced, prefers burying the treasure which should be fructifying in the hands of mankind, is a positive nuisance by withdrawing so much specie from circulation, and instead of proving the founder of a family, or the benefactor of his children, his gold is either hidden from their search, or, if after his death it be discovered, it becomes a fund to be wasted in all sorts of dissipation, and so fills eventually the pockets of the panders of vice, where it is very likely to corrupt the morals but will assuredly never increase the wealth of the community.

In every well regulated state, to obtain land will be the ultimate object of industry. Were the ground sufficient for all, there would be no need of extensive manufacturing labour; were no land saleable, manufacturing labour would be without the best part of its reward. In such states there is a perpetual circulation of land and pecuniary capital; he, whose land is insufficient, betakes himself to trade; he, whose trading profits are ample, betakes himself to the occupation of land. Thus, the landed proprietor has a safe investment, which he can at any time convert into money; and the retired merchant finds a sure and profitable mode of disposing of his wealth; a mode which, while it yields him a fair interest, places his funds as much at the service of the public to be employed as beneficially as if he in person superintended its increase.

This, though at first to superficial observers it may seem the effect of chance, is not so; but is the accumulated fruit of much wise legislation: such as if often obtained by the remonstrances of the people, had not perhaps its consequences concealed from the government, which must have foreseen, if it were capable of foresight at all, that, by making real property immeasurably superior to personal, the sovereign's security for the undisturbed possession of his own rights became as immeasurably superior to what it otherwise would have been, as all the fixed land in the kingdom is a better deposit than the great but frequently intangible personalities which individuals may possess.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. H. James, 20th Regt. from Rajkote,
Captain Boileau H. M. Rif Brigade.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 14th, Portuguese Ship of War Infanta Regente, M. J. Pereira, Commander from Demaun, 12th May. *Passengers*,—Major Punetta, Mr. H. Monteguy.

DEPARTURES.

May 12th Barque Premier, Henry Byron, Master, to Madras.
Passenger,—Mrs Byron.

13th Barque Lord Stanley, J. R. Hall, Master, to Falmouth.

14th Ship Coll. Newall C. Kail, Master, to Madras and Calcutta.
Passengers,—4 Natives.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Sherbourne...	16th May	Calcutta..	
Eucles.....	24th instant	Liverpool..	Direct
Ospray.....	1st June..	Clyde.....	Ditto.
John Marsh.....	End of May...	Liverpool.	Uncertain.
Otterspool.....	Ditto...		
Caledonia.....	Ditto...		
Mona.....	Ditto...		
Columbia.....	20th May ..	China ...	Ditto.
Lord Stanley....	13th Do....	Fulmouth.	Direct
Brig May.....	Beinning of June	Liverpool.	Ditto.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Lo. 1.....	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 520, a 1st class,	107 ¾	017¼
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108¾ at	108½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110½	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101½	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210⅛
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221½
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

May 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
,, 16th Saturday.....	3 51	4 23
,, 17th Sunday.....	4 56	5 38
,, 18th Monday.....	6 21	6 49
,, 19th Tuesday.....	7 17	7 55

To Correspondents.

BRITISH ARMY and NEW JERUSALEM postponed till our next.

A SUFFERER under consideration.

FUDGE objectionable for reasons which will be assigned if asked in person.

LACHRYMOSE tells his tale in too lack-a-daisy-call a fashion for our columns.

A SAILOR must give us his name. Has he any *authority* for his assertion?

We are much obliged to BETSY FUNNY EYE, and shall, of course, always set the proper value on her good opinion. Yet there is rather much of the St. Giles' about her complexion for us to get enamoured of her charms. She must not go cruising under false colors, else some random shot may spoil her "remaining badge" of beauty.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, 1835.

THE Portuguese Frigate, *Infanta Regent*. J. Pareira, Captain, from Demaun the 12th instant, arrived since our last.

A draft of a proposed act for the repeal of the Adamite press laws has at long last been submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Council of India. This is one of the first measures of Sir C. T. Metcalf's Government, and does him much credit. Lord Bentinck *professed* his desire to leave the Press free, and a great deal of idle and unmeaning talk was indulged in about his Lordship's *intentions* in that behalf. His Lordship was fond of popularity, and knew that professions of liberality, with occasional concessions to the public voice, would, in a great measure, secure to him the credit of a *wish* to be liberal. The deception was well kept up, and it was not until within a few hours of his quitting the shores of India, that his real views with regard to the liberty of the Press were made known. His Lordship, like his *clan*, would be thought liberal, but it is the liberality which a man would shew to his servant as an act of grace, and not of right, that his Lordship patronized. To use his own language, it was necessary for the government to have the power to "come down" on the press, when it thought proper, and his forbearance with the press was not on principle, but an exercise of courtly favor. It was fortunate for him that his views were not found out earlier, as a knowledge of them might have materially damped the ardour of those who exerted themselves in getting up some public testimonial of his worth. His Lordship *talked*, but Sir C. Metcalf has *acted*. The press is now practically free, and we scarcely think that even should the mantle of Adam happen to fall on the shoulders of any Governor General who may hereafter rule over India, he would dare to undo the work of Sir C. T. Metcalf's Government.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of the 29th ultimo gives us the following detailed statement of Runjeet Sing's Infantry for the present year.

Nos. 1 and 2. Commanded by, *Umunt Ram*, called the king's own, stationed at Doab and Paishoor.

Nos. 3 and 4. Commanded by Dhokul Singh, Colonel, with French Brigade to Paishoor.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Commanded by, General *Ventura* (absent) now by *Bughut Ram*, Paymaster, French Brigade, Horse and Fott Artillery,—To Paishoor,—and 1 Regiment with his Majesty.

Nos. 9. 10, 11, and 12. Commanded by, Sirdar *Tajah Singh*, General 2nd Brigade, Horse and Fott artillery, stationed at Punjah Siab, near Paishoor.

Nos. 13. 14, 15, and 16. Commanded by, Colonel *Golaub Singh* and *Ameer Siagh Maun*, 3rd Brigaee, at Dumalee, to Paishoor.

Nos. 17 and 18. Commanded by,—General *Court*, Horse and Foot artillery, stationed with French Brigade.

No 19. Commanded by,—General Avatabile, Governor of Wazeerabad (now by Bughut Ram) stationed with French Brigade.

Nos. 20 and 21. Commanded by Colonel *Meah Singh*, Governor of Cashmere,—stationed at Cashmere.

Nos. 22 and 23. Commanded by, Sirdar *Lana Singh Mujjah Teah*, Governor of Ahmritsir, stationed with His High. Camp 1 Regiment, and 1 at Paishoor.

No. 24 Commanded by, Sirdar *Koosial Singh*, Minister, stationed at Paishoor.

Nos. 25. and 26 Commanded by, Prince *Kurruck Singh*, stationed at Paishoor.

No. 27. Commanded by, Sirdar *Huree Singh*, stationed at Paishoor.

No. 28. Commanded by, Sirdar *Futteh Singh*, stationed at Do.

No. 29. Commanded by Sirdar *Lahna Singh, Sundoal*, stationed at Do.

Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33. Commanded by, Colonel Cortland, Mr. Holmes, and Native Commandants—this Brigade Commanded by *Misser Sookramy* Foot Artillery, stationed at Uttuck River.

No 34. Commanded by, Colonel W. Rattray,—Horse Artillery, stationed at His Highness' Camp.

Nos. 35, to 36. Not yet formed into Regiments—stationed at His Highness Camp.

Rajah Golanb Sing, brother of Rajah Dhean Singh, is appointed in Command of the following Regim n s proceeded to Paishore with the rank of General, Prince Sheer Singh to be 2d Commandant with the rank of Brigadier-General, under the above:

Punjab, Infantry, 3 and 9.

30, 31, 33, Infantry; 3 Regiments of Dragoons; and Foot and Horse Artilery; in all 6 Infantry Regiments and 1 Cavalry, with Horse and Foot Artilery.

Misser Sookraj, Brigadier of the 30 to 32 Infantry is placed under the orders of Rajah Golaub Singh and Sheer Singh.

Sirdar Lanah Singh Mujjateah to proceed to Paishoor in Command of his own Regt. & Arty.

The above marched 1st April.

4th Regiment of Infantry to join General Tajah Singh's Brigade.

9th Infantry to join Rajah Golaub Singh's do.

34th Infantry to remain as guards to His Highness—so that Colonel Rattray remains now firm.

2,000 shot of sizes have been distributed to Golaub Singh's Artillery. Mr. Fitzroy arrived on the 12th April at the camp and all the irregular Cavalry and irregular Nujeebs lately raised have been dispacthed to Field of Battle.

There are now no less than 100,000 men Infantry and Cavalry of His Highness with good Artillery ready at Paishoor and the Uttuck River for Dost Mohommud.

FROM THE 16TH TO THE 31ST MARCH.

His Highness left Lahore for Wazeerabad on the evening of the 16 h ultimo, and encamped across the Durabe criver, at which place orders ware sent to Messrs. Rattray, Buscka Sing, Mungul Sing and Jawahur Sing, Commanding Troops, to join the camp without delay. The weather being extremely bad and rainy from the 17th to the 20th it was difficult for them to proceed.

Rajah Abjeet Sing the Sirdar of Ludowah, now on a visit to Lahore, was also solicited to in his Highnes.

On the 22nd ultimo His Highness arrived at Wazeerabad, and put up in the Summuo Broje, or house pleasure erected by Monsieur Le General Aratible, 19th Infantry Governor of that city. His Highness was much setisfied with the neatness of the garden and the city and splendour of the Palace, & praised Monsieur Le Governor for his ability, and on the 24th marched for Goojrat, at which place His Highness arrived on the 25th, when the Troops ordered on the 16th arrived and saluted His Highness.

On the evening of the 25th, the camp proceeded over mountains and bad roads till they reached the banks of the Jalim river, at which place His Highness, without making any halt, crossed the river and encamped at Rotass leaving his Troops to make the best of their way to the camp, which took them to the 29th when they joined, for want of boats and management in crossing rivers. His Highness pays no attention to this, which often creates disturbances among the followers and Military men. On the arrival of the 34th Punjab Infantry at Rotass, His Majesty was graciously pleased to send for Colonel Rattray and direct him also to take into his Brigade 250 regular Infantry formerly belonging to Mr. Holmes 31st infantry.

An application was addressed to His Highness on the part of Colonel Rattray to be allowed to proceed to Paishore, in which case if permitted, he required proper Troops; materials and tools for the Engineers Department which duty that Officer understands. It was this Officer that exploded a mine which he carried under a deep nullah at Ahmritsur, in October last, much to the satisfaction of His Highnes, who had never seen the like before. His Highness promised to sanction the appliation in a few days.

Mr. Charles Grant Barlow son of Captain Thomas p. at Barlow, late of His Majesty's 8th Dragoons, is to be appointed to the Commaud of the 35th Infantry.

Mr. Fitzroy, lata a Lieutenant of the Nagpore service, and Patrolling Officer near Shamly, having reported his arrival to Colonel Rattray, at Lahore, for his Highness's information, the Colonel reported his arrival and obtained an order for an escort for his proceeding to the Camp, and is now expected daily, and is in a fair way to obtain employment, having Colonel Rattray's interest.

Mr. Holmes, of the 31st Infantry, having displeased His Highness was directed to join his guns which consist of three 6 Pounders Horse Artillery, and leave the Government of Goojrat to Lala Kunnish Lall, which Mr. H. had charge of, as also a penalty of 1000 was put on him. The command of the 31st Infantry, which Mr. H. had the command of is still vacant, and it is uncertain as to His Highness's wish regarding it, altho' Mr. H. is entirled to it,

Doctor J. Harlan has arrived at Paishoor, and taken the command of the new 36th Infantry now raising at that place.

A skirmish took place in the vicinity of Paishoor in which a Dawan of the late Sirdar Kurruck Sing was killed and a few wounded, when the victory was for the Sikhs: all now is quiet again. With all Sirdar Dost Mahomud Khan's reports, the Sikhs are ready to decide the conquest for Paishore: in one case the Troops of the Punjaubare well disciplined by English and French Officers where as the Cabul Troops are mere villagers altho' good sword soldiers. Prince Khuruck Sing is on his way towards Paishore Prince Shair Singh is encamped at the Uttuck river, Prince Cashmera and Paishore Sings have raised three Regiments which are now going under inspection by His Majesty, also so are Basaca Sing, Mungul Sing and Jowahur Sing's recruits.

Sirdar Lanah Sing Mujjutteah of Ahmritsir arrived at Camp Rottass on the 29th, and was directed to halt on the left with his Regiment and Suit and Artillery.

WE extract the following article relative to the assassination of the late Mr. Fraser at Delhi, from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 29th ultimo:—

"The particulars of Mr. Fraser's murder, we are led to understand, are nearly as follows: Mr. Fraser in the first instance rendered himself obnoxious to the Nawaub of Ferozepore by setting on foot enquiry in regard to several proceedings of an objectionable and criminal character which had come to his knowledge. One of these was the murder of a Bunnya, which Mr. Fraser deemed it improper to overlook, and on a late occasion when the Nawaub visited Delhi, Mr. Fraser declined seeing him, although he three several times went to the late Commissioners's house in the hope of an interview. Mr. Fraser also considered that the Nawaub's brother had been hardly treated in the late decision of the Government in the Loharoo case—and it was at his suggestion that Ameenooddeen proceeded to Calcutta, with letters of introduction to influential persons there. On the occurrence of the late disturbances, also, in the Bhuttee country the Nawaub had been required to furnish fifty sowars to take the duties of the Goorgaon district. These, with a variety of other less serious matters, appear to have weighed on the Nawaub's mind, and to have led to the rash act of Mr. Fraser's murder. The immediate superintendence and direction of the transaction are supposed to have been entrusted to Mogul Beg, the Nawaub's father-in-law (whose right to his Jagger is believed to have been a question mooted by the late Commissioner) and Kureem Khan the sowar. The latter is the confidential companion and friend of the Nawaub, & was sent to Delhi about a month and a half previous to the murder. The ostensible object of his visit was the purchase of dogs. But from some correspondence which was found in his possession, and the result, no doubt remains that his real object was the murder. About three weeks after Kureem Khan's arrival at Delhi another sowar, Wasil Khan, was desired to join him under the pretence of bringing a sword to be repaired: he remained here a few days and matters seem to have been then finally arranged. Some doubt exists whether it was at first intended that Kureen Khan should be the murderer, but he and a Mewatee of the name of Unnia were the parties upon whom the Nawaub relied as active agents, and whilst at at Ferozepore, they were debating who should commit the act; Kureem Khan set the matter at rest by acting in person. Unnia is believed to have been in the neighbourhood when the fatal shot was fired. Immediately on the Nawaub's hearing of the murder he dispatched Wasil Khan, the second Sowar, to see to Kureem Khan's safety, but on hearing of his apprehension at a short distance from Delhi, he returned to his master—who then deputed a secret agent to try and stifle the case by every possible means. This man was discovered and apprehended and has since assisted in exposing the Nawaub's movements,

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Independent of him, however, the train of evidence is connected and satisfactory, and leaves no doubt as to the criminality of the parties accused.

Government must however, do their part honestly and fearlessly, their servants have a right to except it at their hands, & public ustice demands satisfaction. No doubt were Government once to step forward much aditional matter might be learnt, but so long as they hesitate as to the course which they ought to adopt, every difficulty must stand in the way of complete exposure.

Native rumour states that the Nawaub of Jujjhur and his agent Dewan Kishen Loll are concerned as well as Khojah Ruhmut the Ferozepore Vukeel. The former has been brought unpleasantly under notice in a late case of Thuggee which was given in our paper, and in opposition to Mr. Fraser's views Government are said to have been satisfied with calling the Nawab's letter "a mistake"!—He has also been remonstrating against measures which the Commissioner recommended in respect to his contingent of sowars. The latter two are wily, cunning subordinates, whose interests have been for some time past intimately associated with those of their superiors, but who had sufficient foresight to see the danger of the proceedings, and both, about the same time, proposed a journey to Jeypore in attendance upon Mr. Blake—where nevertheless they have not taken an idle part in the present matter. Passive connivance is also attributed to the local police, and there is, we fear, too much reason to believe that common rumour is not in the present instance a common liar. A bad feeling is also said to have shewn itself during the last few days amongst the lower classes of Mahommedans in the City, but the early notice of it taken by the Magistrate will no doubt effectually check any display of ill-will towards the measures in progress.

Government are still——*thinking!*

WHILE public attention is so alive to the necessity of reform in all institutions whether authorised by positive law, or ancient custom, it may not be considered a departure from our Editorial character to point out what appears to us as loudly calling for and requiring an immediate and efficient remedy. Our attention has been often led to certain traits of the native character, which, if read literally, might induce us to suppose their standard of morality was not placed at the highest point of excellence, and no feature of that character appeared more prominent than the love—the absolute passion, for law. It seems to be the salve for all their sores, the panacea for all their grievances. In the abstract, a veneration for the profession, or a respect for the facilities which a Court of Law may afford for the evaporation of the more pugnacious particles of the composition, may be all very praise worthy, and as it is the only science which the natives take an interest in, we quarrel not with their choice. But as existing institutions, and acknowledged habits are chiefly instrumental in forming the minds of men, and giving a bias to their principles, we doubt whether the principle on which, what is termed, real property, in Bombay, is treated, does not go a great length in influencing the general conduct of Natives in their commercial relations with each other. The property of Natives of eminence, as well as of those whose pretensions are more humble, is chiefly vested in land or houses throughout Bombay, and, in raising money for the purposes of trade, or mercantile speculations, they generally resort to their landed property, and assign it over as security for the sum borrowed. The instrument or document usually given is what is, termed, a Mortgage Bond. The lender receives it on the assurance of its being a perfectly good security. It is seldom that a transfer of the original deeds takes place, and the Mortgage Bond is all the Mortgagee has for his money. If, however, he should be very particular, he receives what professes to be the original title deeds, and with these he rests in perfect security. Some time after this loan has been received the speculating merchant requires a further loan, and he applies to a friend, who is ready to make the advance on the security of certain premises. His offer is agreed to, and a mortgage Bond is granted to him over the premises he has pointed out (the same which have been assigned to the former mortgagee at their full value) and he, if he insists on it, also receives what he is led to suppose are the original title deeds. Instances have been known of property being mortgaged at least foure times in this way, the real title deeds being all the while in the mortgagor's possession. Time passes on, and the several creditors come to find that they have been the dupes of a designing knave. It was impossible for them to know, that prior mortgages had existed, or that the property was in any way encumbered, and from their ignorance of these facts, were they led to lend, perhaps, that amount on which themselves and their families had to depend for support. It is surprising that an evil of such magnitude should have, for such a length of time, been allowed to exist. Productive as it is and must be of consequences of the most serious and distressing nature to many individuals in Bombay, it may well be demanded why a remedy has not hitherto been applied? Were a Registry to be established, all difficulties would at once be obviated. By a reference to it would all incumbrances be discovered, all transfers appear, and every claim affecting the property come at once to the knowledge of those who were interested in it. No copies of original title Deeds would then serve any purpose, as no security over, or transfer of a property would be of any force, unless the same appeared on the Register within a given time.

The advantages of a Register would be incalculable. It would put an effectual stop to that system of knavery, practised by many of the Natives, of giving different bonds on the same property, and ante-dating the securities to give undue preferences, as, were the Register established, each claimant would have priority according to the date of the entry of his mortgage, or transfer in the Register,—and *not* by the date of the document on which his claim may be founded.

From the Register would be seen, at one glance, all rights or claims affecting the property, and this would be of unspeakable advantage to an intending mortgagee or purchaser, as he would, by reference to the Register, know whether, and to what extent the property in question was encumbered, and would thereby be enabled to govern his own conduct in reference to the purchase or loan in question.

The establishment of a Register for the purpose we have spoken of would prevent any and every fraud in transactions of the nature we have pointed out, and is of so much importance as well to the European as to the Native Society in Bombay, that we hope they will exert themselves to get it secured.

We do not know whether the Government here may feel itself called upon to take any part in a measure of this nature, but we think if they could do so with consistency, that the present matter is entitled to their best consideration. The society of Bombay ought to petition the Supreme Government of India for a law to establish a Register, and rules for the Supreme Court here to act on with reference to the conduct of the same, and the effect to be given to the documents which may be recorded therein, as well as to regulate the principle of priority, and the period within which the registry must be made. The subject has been brought more particularly to our notice at the present time from some circumstances which have come to our knowledge literally tallying with the practice we have said, exists. That there should be no check on such wholesale villainy seems so monstrous that we can only express our surprise that means have not been taken long ere now to put it out of the power of unprincipled men to perpetrate such dishonest acts.

Much is now expected from the native Justices. They and their countrymen are the chief sufferers by the existing system, and we hope, therefore, they will take an active part in getting up a Petition to the Supreme Government, and in adopting such other steps as may be necessary and useful in procuring a law similar to that which we have recommended. Let them bestir themselves, and trust not to luke warm friends. Let them not confine their labors to the mere Jury Room, or Petty Sessions, but, with perseverance and firmness, endeavor to procure such changes as may be conducive to the well being and interests of their fellow countrymen. Let us see how they attend to the present recommendation, and we may be induced to give them some further suggestions with reference to the Supreme Court, and its tedious forms of Process, all of which, now that the Supreme government has the power to remedy them, we must have exposed and corrected.

EUROPE.

THE TIMES—JAN. 7.

The city election seems on the point of realizing the event for which, within the last three days, we have endeavoured to prepare our readers, by the return of four members opposed to the present Government, and the rejection of those candidates who are professedly willing to try them. In our opinion, already and decidedly given, it betokens evil to the State, that such at the present moment should be the result of an election for this capital. It would, according to our deliberate judgment, have been better had London set an example to the whole kingdom by electing representatives more disposed to moderate the movement towards political change, than to accelerate it. Were it only for the sake of changing *well*, it would be desirable to have men in Parliament more prone to put a drag on the wheel of innovation, than to spur and precipitate the descent of the law-making body towards that dark region whence there is no visible retreat. However, on considering the course and occurrences of this contest, there may perhaps be some ground for hoping that the larger portion of the electors have not contemplated a triumph to the Radicals in the votes which they have tendered. It is, we understand, asserted by many of them, that they have acted rather in a spirit of indemnification to Reformers of that class to whom the country stands indebted for the Reform Bill, than of encouragement or indulgence to those would make that measure a mere stepping-stone to violent and indefinite change. If indeed they do regard themselves as abettors of a pure *Whig* triumph, in this preference of the four gentlemen who stand highest on the poll to those who have avowed Conservative principles, there may be much to deplore in what appears to us the gravest blunder that could have been committed; but no one can condemn their motives. They may flatter themselves that it is the triumph of the late Ministers, and the nation may derive some countenance from observing that Mr. Grote, the most Radical and least Whig-like of the "Liberal" city candidates, was last night the least forward of any of them on the poll. But if under a false name, though with a fair constitutional intention, they shall have sent members to Parliament whose votes conduce to the success of the movement faction, and to its part seizure of the Government, what will it afterwards avail them to tell the country "This was not what we "designed, and we are very sorry for it?" Throughout the kingdom generally, the public interest in the results of the election seems within these few days to have acquired new force. Animation and energy have in most places succeeded to the languor which was at first exhibited, and on both sides the battle is carried on as if with a consciousness that everything is at stake. We have seldom read more manly speeches than those which were delivered by Lord Sandon and Sir Howard Douglas at Liverpool on Monday last, the day of nomination, when the noble Lord powerfully exposed the hollowness of the pretence set up in many places, that attachment to the late Ministers, or confidence in their principles, is at the bottom of the present popular movement for the overthrow of Sir Robert Peel and his friends. He showed the fatal influence which the Radical pressure had upon the Grey Ministry in its several stages—that it was the extravagance and fury of those who called themselves Lord Grey's supporters which had involved that noble Lord in all his difficulties. The fact is, that there were persons in the very Cabinet of the noble earl, who so sympathized with the Radicals out of doors, or were such servile tools at their disposal, as to force a series of measures on the Government which rapidly and effectually broke it up. What was it that expelled from the Cabinet—first, Lord Stanley—Sir James Graham—the Duke of Richmond—Lord Ripon—Lord Carlisle; next induced Lord Althorp to send in his resignation; and finally Lord Grey himself? Why, it was the combination of "external pressure" with domestic intrigue, which destroyed whatever was most essential and most an object of rational confidence in that Government, and which still presents an insurmountable difficulty to the restoration of that Government as a whole. Now suppose for an instant that the coast was clear, and that the Whigs had office again placed within their reach by His Majesty, in what shape would or could an Administration be constructed? If Lord Grey were induced to be one more the head of it, could he have the assistance of Lord Stanley and his friends or not? If he could, it must be on the condition that nothing *more extensive* in the way of Irish church reform should be granted by Lord Grey than that which Lord Stanley before agreed to. But then what becomes of those other Whig Ministers whose declared difference with his Lordship on that occasion drove him and his four colleagues to resign? The Irish church question is not one that can be shirked. It is not one that can he treated as a neutral question, like Catholic emancipation, the disgrace of so many Ministers. Then let us look at the matter like men of business, and ask the electors and those who are working on them, *what it is* they want? If Lord Stanley were in office, the majority of the old Whig Cabinet, and indeed Lord Grey himself, must quit him, or alter their minds, and deserve that brutted name of "renegadoes." If they help their former sentiments, Lord Stanley holding his, there must be a split on one side or the other. Again, Lord Grey, supposing Lord Stanley off, would not act "without Lord Althorp in the House of "Commons," where the noble Earl declared him to be the *sine qua non*, and in which House, while the British monarchy remains, Lord Althorp never more can sit. Does it appear that Lord Grey would be more inclined than a higher personage let it be understood was, to accept for leaders in the House of Commons any of those gentlemen whom Lord Melbourne mentioned successively to the Sovereign as substitutes for the present Lord Spencer? We hardly think it. But further, Lord Grey could not again endure Lord Brougham in the Cabinet; and if he could, His Majesty would not. Why then we are reduced to the thin and unserviceable staple of Melbourne Ministry, minus the ex-Chancellor, whose office would be that of a cracked trumpet to the ultra-Radicals, swelling the noise, aggravating "the pressure" from without,—a pressure which it would be physically impossible for Lord Melbourne to withstand for eight-and-forty hours; and the Radicals reckon on such the weakness of the noble Lord's position, and would loudly hail his return to the Government, that they might themselves climb in upon his shoulders. There is, to be sure, another alliance, and one more honourable and to the country far more useful, which would be, and perhaps now is, within the noble Viscount's power—that is, in union with some of the most respectable of his recent colleagues. Why not inquire into the feasibility of an alliance with Sir Robert Peel, and on the principles of constitutional reform? There might possibly, on the Irish church question, be less difference between Lord Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel than between Lord Melbourne and Lord Stanley. We hazard the opinion that if ever the ultra-Radical pressure is to be effectually resisted, it will—it must—be by such a union as that which we have now suggested—between the rational and moderate portions of the Conservatives and the Whigs. We must not conclude without noticing the nomination at Westminster yesterday, and the entertaining, but not on that account less true or useful, speech of Sir Francis Burdett. It is really fact, that Tories have lately, *eo nomine*, become as scarce as wild beasts in England; and the inference to be drawn from it is not an unimportant one—viz., that the principles of old ascribed to the Tories, and entertained by them, have of late become so odious to the nation—so behind the age—so obsolete—and so inapplicable, that the parties who once professed them are ashamed of them, and have dropped them together with the name by which they were designated.

Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt, who was the King of Holland's Special Minister at the Conferences in the year 1832, is expected from Holland in a few days. Apartments have been engaged for him at Batt's Hotel, Dover-street. It does not appear to be known whether M. de Nyevelt comes to this country on a political mission or not, but the fact of his appointment gave rise to the rumours current a few days back, that some overtures were about to be made to the present Administration by the King of Holland for the settlement of the remaining differences with Belgium, for which the Dutch Government is believed at length to evince a most sincere desire. The gradual improvement of the Dutch funds, which has now been in progress for some weeks, is also, without doubt, connected with this subject. It is thought by those who are capable of forming a correct judgment of the matter, that great deference would be paid to any opinion expressed by the Duke of Wellington on the subject, and that not many more potocols are to be anticipated.—*Times, Jan. 7.*

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 21.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Munster in the chair. It having been announced that Lieut. Burnes's diploma would be presented to him this day, there was a very large assembly of the members and their friends, so much so that it was with difficulty many could obtain standing room in the large hall of the Society. After the presentation of the diploma to Lieut. Burnes, the usual routine of business followed. Three gentleman were admitted members. Several valuable presents were made, of which, and of the paper read on the occasion, an extract from Capt Low's History of Tenasserim, of which we shall give an account in our next number.

Earl Munster then rose; and having called the attention of the meeting to the principal object of their assemblage, proceeded to address himself to Lieut. Burnes as follows:—

"Sir,—In consequence of the unavoidable absence of our President, whose more important, though I am sure I can vouch for his feeling them to be not less interesting duties, prevent his attendance, it falls to my lot, as a Vice President, in the name of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, to state to you the object of our having particularly requested your attendance here this day. I regret sincerely the absence of our President, because the gratifying pledge of the sentiments this Society entertain towards you, which it is their intention now to bestow upon you, would, I feel, have come in every way better from him; but should I fail in my duty, which is to express fully, and with propriety, the sentiments of the Society, it will not be so much their fault, or their want of conviction of your merits, as the fault of me, their organ.

"Allow me, Sir, in the first place, to congratulate you, in the name of the Society, on the happy completion of your successful enterprise; the personal risks and dangers of which have, in no degree, obscured its splendid results. Your journey through Central Asia, and pursuits which you incorporated with it, must be considered by the Society as especially comprehended within the scope of those objects, for the attainment of which they are congregated, and for which also they received their charter. They have therefore come to the unanimous resolution of presenting you with a special mark of their high approbation; and I would here observe, that, however great the meed of applause may be, which you have received from other learned Societies, the value of whose honours I would by no means wish to depreciate; yet there is not any learned or scientific body within the realm which is so well able to appreciate your merits, and, consequently, so proper to pronounce upon them. It may be difficult therefore considering the number, as well as the value, of those encomiums, that the Societies, to which I have referred, have with so much justice bestowed upon you, to add to their applause. But, Sir, I must be allowed to say, that the very fact of so many, and such distinguished

bodies having showered their praises and honours upon you, is of itself a sufficient proof of your deserts; and it evinces, very strongly, the value of that new information which you have brought us, and how wide and extensive is the field which you have explored. Whether it be those devoted to Geography or Geology, Antiquity, or general Literature; whether it be the politician, the soldier, or the merchant; whether it be the man of pure science, or the man of general research, all have alike admitted your high merits, and have anxiously hastened to do you justice. These various Society have sifted the stores you have brought home; and the result has proved how much more gold than sand they contain. Each has said and done so much towards honouring you, that it would be difficult to find any other Society, except this, the Royal Asiatic Society, the approbation of which, could, in any degree, increase your gratification. But we, Sir, feel not only that we can, but that we may add to your praises, and to your gratification; for we differ from all other institutions in this respect, that we claim Asia, with its mythology, its history, its antiquities, arts and sciences, as the object of our particular researches. Thus I am happy that the Royal Asiatic Society, though certainly not amongst the least, appears to be the last to offer you the honours within its gift, claiming, as we do, the power and ability to criticise and judge of your merits in the aggregate. We now, by our act, affirm, that, whether the extent of your travels, the interesting points they have illustrated, the good they are likely to produce, the additions they have brought to the stores of science in almost every branch; whether, I say, these things be considered singly or collectively, there can be no doubt that they place your enterprise at the very highest point of praise. To yourself, Sir, it must be highly gratifying to have re-opened to us a great river of antiquity, and a classical country, both of which, but most certainly the former, have been sealed to Europe for two thousand years. It must be an equal source of satisfaction to you to have penetrated to the great seat of learning in the East, the Om el Belad, the mother of cities, and to have joined her to the great family of mankind. but Sir, all this has been repeated to you so often, even, I fear, *ad nauseam*, that I will not now detain you or this meeting, by repeating it. I will, therefore, sum up my detail of your exploits by assuring you, that the Royal Asiatic Society considers you to have performed for Central Asia what Bruce did for the Nile, and Denham and Clapperton for the Niger and Central Africa.

"Such are the results of your expedition? but whilst I thus refer to them, I must not conceal from you the high opinion which this Society entertains of your personal conduct, nor the fact that this public expression of their feeling is strongly connected with your diplomatic arrangements with the Ameers of Sinde, and bears as well on your enterprising character, as on your judgment under difficulties and dangers, and on your discretion when in communication with the natives. I may say, indeed, with reference to the last point, that there is no Society but that which now surrounds you, which could estimate the magnitude of those difficulties; for there is no other Society which possesses the means requisite to form a judgment on them. Nor can I refrain from commending, in the highest terms, upon a circumstance which is alike honourable to yourself individually, and creditable to the character of your countrymen collectively, and which is likely to produce much good in our future intercourse with Central Asia, namely, your having avoided all deceit, and your having on all occasions frankly avowed to the chiefs your rank, station, and country. Entertaining these sentiments towards you, the Royal Asiatic Society have, with one voice, unanimously resolved to go out of its ordinary course of proceeding, and to confer upon you an honour, of which, I fear, the narrow limits to which further inquiry is confined, renders it unlikely that there should be such another claimant, It is an honour which places you amongst us in the same situation that you occupy towards Europe. that of being alone in your distinction. The diploma which I now have the honour to present to you, admits you, during your life, to all the privileges of a member of this Institution; and altogether exempts you from the payment of the usual fees and subscriptions. Allow me, Sir, to congratulate you upon becoming one of us. and permit me, at the same time, to mention incidentally, a circumstance which it will doubtless afford you much pleasure to learn, inasmuch as it proves that the result of your travels was amongst the *desiderata* of the Society at an early period of its formation. A proposition was brought forward at that period to have a medal struck, to be offered as an inducement to enterprising individuals to take the very same journey which you have now accomplished. This proposition was not carried into effect; but, had it been adopted, I should now have had the gratification of placing that medal in your hands. I mention this circumstance without hesitation; for, however strongly I may regret the inability of this Society thus to reward you, yet I have the strongest conviction, that to a mind like yours, the spirit in which the Society makes the donation will alone be looked at, apart from any consideration of its value; and in this light I am certain you will regard the scroll of parchment with which I have presented you, to be of equal value with the Koh-e-Noor,‡

"Having now done my public duty, you must allow me, Sir, to congratulate you individually, and to express the gratification I feel at making your personal acquaintance; and, in the name of this Society, I now wish you every success in that career in your profession which your talents and abilities will claim for you."

SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON—"I really must be permitted to make a few observation with reference to the occasion which draws this meeting together. The services which have been rendered by the distinguished officer who now occupies our attention in a geographical, political, and moral point of view, are inestimable. By fixing with accuracy the position of Bokhara, of Balku, and of the western range of the great Himalaya mountains, this gentleman has done more towards the construction of a map which may be relied on, of those countries, than has been achieved by any person, since the epoch of Alexander the Great. We now see formed, by his indefatigable and and patient courage, an all but continuous link of communication between Western Asia and the Caspian Sea: we may shortly expect to find that the commerce which is carried on in the ports of that sea has reached the Indo-Chinese boundaries; and we may, at no very distant period, look for its extension to the whole of Northern India. The employment of the enormous resources at the command of Great Britain, which are now locked up in inactivity, will give fresh life to that spirit of commercial enterprise which is so eminently characteristic of our countrymen. We may also very reasonably expect that, together with the extension of commerce, the attendant blessings of civilization will be disseminated throughout the semi-barbarous states of Central Asia; and that, by means of the great moral power, the press—a power to which I confidently look as the ultimate means of civilizing the globe, and raising man in the scale of creation. That similar exertions to those of the enterprising traveller present might very soon be called for, was betokened by every appearance of the Oriental political horizon. The situation of Egypt; that of Turkey; the rise, within a comparatively recent period of an enormous and overgrown power in the North, which is now fast proceeding towards the North-western Persian provinces; all tend to create, not only a political, but a moral ferment in the East, which must end in the subversion of some states, and the erection of new ones. The contest will most probably be decided in those countries which have been recently traversed by our new associate; and the information which he has brought us respecting them is thus rendered invaluable. I entertain a strong hope that the government, both in Great Britain and India, will be impressed with necessity of availing itself of Lieut. Burnes's distinguished talents. I confidently prophecy that, if their developement be at all concomitant with the past, they will not fail to secure to him the transmission of his name, under the most favourable auspices, to posterity. I do, therefore, my Lord, most heartily congratulate you, and this honourably Society, upon the accession of a member so distinguished as Lieut. Burnes."

Lieut. Burnes then rose and said—"My Lord and Gentlemen,—I have felt myself placed in many trying situations since my return to this land, but I have been placed in none more so than the present. The honour which this Society has done me, and the kindness of expression towards me on the part of your Lordship, almost unfit me for reply. But I trust I am able to appreciate justly the applause of so eminent a Society, conveyed to me as it has been by one so distinguished by his rank, but not more distinguished in that respect, than by his devotion to and zeal in the cause of Asiatic Literature and Science. I have the honour to see my name associated with many Societies for the prosecution of science and learning, and amongst them are three Asiatic Societies in the East; but this circumstance has by no means rendered me indifferent to the approbation of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: on the contrary, I had looked forward to the evening of life, after my period of active service had passed away, to join it. Imagine, therefore, my joy at finding myself, by an act of peculiar favour, chosen its adopted son. It is an honour, to me, of great value; for here, in this place, I find myself at home amidst the productions of that country in which I have passed fourteen years of my life. Around me I see the monuments, the relices, the antiquities of India; and what is still more pleasing to me, I see also many of those who have devoted their time, and their talents, to the illustration of these monuments. I feel myself again amongst those whose associations, and whose connexions have been for years past identified with mine. I cannot, however, attribute the honours, the favours, which have been showered upon me, to any merit which I possess. I am rather disposed to account for them by the novelty, and high classical interest of the countries which I have visited, I hope, however, that I have been at least instrumental in pointing out that there is a rich harvest for the future inquirer in Central Asia; and I shall be contented to be looked upon as a gleaner before the harvest is gathered; for I confidently trust that the journey I have performed will encourage, future and more talented persons to travel there.

"In the presence of the Society, I have now the pleasure to pay a debt of gratitude which has long been due to it. When that distinguished and amiable man, the late lamented Sir John Malcolm, assumed the government of Bombay, he was charged by this Society with some communications to the Literary Society of Bombay; amongst them was a copy of the *desiderata* put forth by the Royal Asiatic Society. This paper, with a spirit finely characteristic of him, Sir John Malcolm had lithographed and extensively circulated at Bombay. A copy of it fell into my hands; and it was carried by me throughout my wanderings in Asia. Often when in the desert—often when in the city, far removed from civilization, have I referred to that paper with the utmost advantage. My inquiries have often been guided by it into channels whither neither education nor inclination would have led me; and thus, Gentleman, by attending to your instructions and guidance, I have been enabled to fill up many a hiatus which would otherwise have remained void. It is, therefore, most gratifying to me, in the presence of this Society, to acknowledge my obligations to it; and I feel it to be my duty to offer, as a record to be placed among the archives of your Society, the indentical paper which has been so long my companion, and so frequently my guide, I perhaps may venture most respectfully, to recommend its yet more extensive circulation, because, as a *presis* of *desiderata* I look upon it to be invaluable, I must now candidly confess, that I cannot, for an instant, allow myself to appropriate the honours which you have conferred upon me, to myself, individually. I am certain that their immediate effect will be of far higher utility than the mere gratification of the ambition or vanity of any individual. They will have their effect, hereafter, by leading my fellow-countrymen in the East on to farther exertions, who, whilst they are advancing the important interests of this Society, will be stimulated by the reflection, that the more correct and intimate their knowledge of Asia and its people is rendered, the better enabled will England become to govern her Asiatic possessions with credit to herself, and advantage to them; and the sooner would arrive that period at which the blessings of her civilization might be spread over them.

"I have now only, in conclusion, to reiterate to this assembly my earnest and grateful thanks for the distinguished honour conferred upon me, Your Lordship has alluded to the former intention of the Society to bestow a medal upon the individual who should first perform the journey from which I have returned. But I must be allowed to say, that I prize the honourable testimonial which I now hold in my hand, far beyound the most precious medal, I shall regard it as the Indians do their *munter*—as a spell to excite me to further exertions. And if my past efforts may be considered to have entitled me to the possession of a document of which I have so much reason to be proud, I can only say that it will act as a double stimulus in future efforts, in all of which I shall be happy to receive this Society's instructions.

"A few days, Gentlemen, and I shall be gone from among you; but that which has passed here this day, shall never be effaced from my memory whilst life endures, though I am now compelled to say farewell."—(Mr. Burnes then sat down, amidst loud applause, deeply affected.)

EARL MUNSTER rose again, and addressing the meeting, said—"I had not anticipated having, again so soon to return my thanks to Lieut. Burnes; but, Sir, (addressing Lieut. Burnes.) I must say that if you prize the diploma which you hold, you may rest assured that an almost equal value will be placed by the Society on the interesting paper which you have so kindly presented to us. Moreover, I am convinced that if the praises and rewards within the gift of this Society shall call into life a further spirit of inquiry, the interesting document which has so long accompanied you, will, when placed among the relics to which you have alluded, be still more likely than ever to create a desire for enterprise and research; and I, therefore, shall move that it be placed, with care and veneration. amongst the archives of this Society."

‡ Literally the "Mountain of Light." It is the Celebrated diamond of which Nadir Shah despoiled the Mogul Shah Mohammed. It now forms part of the Persian regalia.

FALL OF THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY.

At length the great act of retributive justice has taken place. The Whigs have fallen! The dregs of that once great and powerful party which sought in power only the means of elevation, and in Reform only the consummation of political animosity, have been crushed under the work of their own hands! The rock which, like Sysiphus, they have rolled with so much labour to the summit of the mountain, has recoiled upon themselves; the battery which they raised with so much labour for the destruction of their opponents, has been turned upon their own forces; the winds which they let loose from the cavern of Eolus have torn their frail and wretched Government to shreds. Not the prudence of the Crown, nor the efforts of the aristocracy; not the power of thought, nor the energy of virtue; not the spirit of religion, nor the devotion of patriotism, have alone brought about this great act of public justice. Against all these forces, powerful as they are in the end for the extinction of evil, and clearly as they lay the foundation of all good government, they were sufficiently armed by the consequences of the prodigious constitutional change which, by the aid of the multitude, and by appealing to their worst passions, they had brought about. The united virtue and probity, property and intelligence, religion and patriotism of the empire, had sought in vain to arrest the march of a Government which, by installing the multitude in power, and rousing the worst and most selfish passions of our nature, had acquired for the time irresistible influence. But there is a power above the world, in the hands of which the worst, as the best principles of our nature, are made the instruments of ultimate good; there are internal laws of justice, to which the acts of kings and statesmen, not less than those of the humblest peasant, are subjected. The Reform Bill is what has ruined them; the passions to which it gave rise, the anarchy of thought which it occasioned, the extravagant expectations which excited, are the real causes of their fall. Like Necker and the Constitutionalists, or Brissot and the Girondists of France, they have found the anarchical spirit which they awakened too strong for the feeble hands which, when too late, sought to coerce it. Like them, they have fallen from their high estate, an object of pity to their enemies, of hatred to their friends, and, like them, they are about to have their names crushed under the maledictions of ages, for the vast opportunities of usefulness which they have neglected, and the boundless, social, and political blessings which they have destroyed.

The Whigs have fallen! As a political party, acting on certain constitutional principles, and professing to hold the balance even, between despotic power and popular licentiousness, they are we fear, no more. Never again will they reappear on the stage of English history. Like the Orleanists and Girondists, they have descended to the great charnel-house of nations. Their leaders may again be wafted to the helm; the best and noblest portion of them may be incorporated with other administrations; possibly as a body they may resume the lead; they may profess themselves Whigs; they may flatter themselves they have inherited the mantle of Somers and Fox; but they will be as far severed from the principles of those illustrious men as day is from night. They cannot again succeed but as Revolutionists; they cannot again ascend the perilous heights of power, but on the footing of destroying that religion, to preserve which was the great object of the Revolution in 1688, and that Constitution, which Mr. Fox pronounced to be "the happy practicable equilibrium which has all the efficiency of monarchy, and all the liberty of republicanism, moderating the despotism of the one, and the licentiousness of the other."* They may succeed in tearing to pieces the relics of the constitution which they have so grievously injured; they may again hold for a few months or years a precarious and wretched authority, as the executors of the will of the sovereign multitude; but as the real rulers of the State, as imprinting upon the march of Government the impress of their own principles, and the result of their own determinations, they are consigned to the vault of all the Capulets.

This catastrophe—this total and irremediable destruction, is the natural and unavoidable result of the false principles on which they have proceeded, and the monstrous alliance with the Revolutionists which they have formed. It is not peculiar to them, but is the uniform and inevitable fate of all political parties, in all countries and in all ages, which unite themselves to an anarchical faction. The principles and objects of such a faction cannot fail, in a short time, to bring destruction upon all who support it. It is the nature of democratic ambition, as of every other irregular and ruinous passion, to be insatiable—to increase with every gratification it receives—and precipitate its votaries into a baneful state of excitement and desire, which rapidly brings them to destruction. This moral law of nature is the invincible necessity which speedily brings ruin upon all the allies and supporters of Revolutionary measures. Did any of them ever survive five years? Not one.—Did any of them ever escape the eternal condemnation of history? Not one.—Is the memory of any of them not execrated by the enlightened and the good, the brave and the free, in every country and in every age? Not one. As much as the supporters of freedom and religion are revered and respected by future ages, are the leaders of revolution and democracy stigmatized and reviled. History points to the one as the greatest benefactors; to the others as the greatest scourges of the species. In the first class she numbers Timoleon and Brutus, Tell and Wallace, Hampden and Sidney, Burke and Pitt; in the second she includes Catiline and Gracchus, Alcibiades and Marius, Robespierre and Danton. The fate of all these demagogues has been the same. They all possessed abilities sufficient to have blessed, and power adequate to have ruled mankind; but, by allying themselves to a democratic faction, and seeking the means of elevation, not in the assertion of the eternal principles of freedom and justice, but in flattering the passions, and pandering to the desires of popular ambition, they were all speedily in ruin, and their history remains to future ages a monument of the same unvarying truth, that passion is insatiable, whether in societies or single men, and that swift as is the ruin which the principles of democracy, when indulged to excess, bring upon nations, swifter still is the destruction to which they consign its own supporters.

Teeming as the page of history does in every part with examples of this eternal law of nature, a more memorable example of its unvarying application never occurred than his recently happened in the fall of the Whigs. Who that recollects the tumults of adulation with which they were hailed two years ago, when carrying through the Reform Bill, could have anticipated that so soon, *so very soon*, they were to be consigned to ruin, amids the maledictions and contempt of the very men whom they made these vehement efforts to seat in power? What has so suddenly converted all this flattery into contempt, and all this support into indifference, and compelled them to give way to political antagonists whom they boasted of having utterly destroyed only two years before? The multitude are, doubtless, fickle and volatile in all ages and countries; but their versatility, how great soever, cannot account for so prodigious a change. It is the impossibility of satisfying a democratic party which is the real and unavoidable difficulty; it is the "constant and active pressure from without," which, in the second and ulterior stages of revolution, forces its early leaders to adventure upon measures of spoliation, from which they at first would have shrunk with horror, but which are soon made the sole conditions of their keeping themselves at the head of affairs. If they recoil from the task—if their better feelings revive from the sight of the consequences of their weakness—if they resolve to sacrifice power, rather than persist in the great work of destruction—they are speedily driven from the helm, and made way, if the march of evil is not arrested by a simultaneous effort of all the virtue and energy of the nation, for more thorough-paced Revolutionists—for men who are paralysed by no conscientious feelings, checked by no stings of remorse, but boldly and wickedly obey the mandates of the ignorant but insatiable sovereign multitude, to their great immediate gratification, and certain ultimate ruin.

The Whigs flattered themselves that by rousing the passions of the people, and wielding the powers of the prerogative to force through the Reform Bill, they would succeed in destroying their old antagonists the Tories, and thereby secure for themselves and their successors a long lease of power; and charity bids us believe that they hoped to do this without tearing to pieces the institutions of the state. They may now see what we and others have all foretold, that of all vain attempts, the vainest is to attempt to establish a solid edifice of political authority on passions whose very essence is continual advancement, and construct a durable government on the insatiable cravings of democratic ambition. The whole intellect and ability of the human race, if concentrated in one individual, would fail in such an attempt. Mirabeau tried it and failed; Necker tried it and failed; Lafayette tried it and failed; Danton tried it and failed; Robespierre tried it and failed; Napoleon tried it and failed. That great man did not engage in perpetual wars from the mere desire to extend his fame or enlarge his territories. He did so, as he himself has told us, from an enlightened and just estimate of his situation, as the head of a revolutionary state, whose energies were now entirely centred in military ambition, but required than the same incessant gratification, as they had formerly done in the career of political exaltation. His fixed opinion, says Bourrienne, from the commencement was, that if stationary he would fall; that he was sustained only by continually advancing; and that it was not sufficient to advance, but he must advance rapidly and irresistibly. "My power," said he "depends on my glory—and my glory on the victories which I gain. It would instantly fall if it were not based on fresh glory and victories. Conquest me what I am; conquest alone can maintain me in it. A government newly established has need to dazzle and astonish, when its *eclat* ceases it perishes. It is in vain to expect repose from a

* Parl. Hist, XXIV, 226.

man who is the concentration."* Such were the principles of Napoleon, the ablest incarnation that ever appeared on earth of the revolutionary principles; and if he was unable to construct a durable edifice, or prevent overthrow, either from the ascendency of bad, or the reaction in favour of good principles, what other can expect to succeed in the attempt?

The French democratic party, however, are in an error, and it is a most signal one, when they represent the march of revolution to word evil as unavoidable, and the succession of faction who succeed each other in rising to the head of the state, each more atrocious and wicked than its predecessors, as the inevitable progress of human affairs in periods of public convulsion. It is inevitable, only if it is not resisted: if the patient has not sufficient strength to throw off the malady, he must undergo all the horrors of its ulterior stages; but there is a period to all when its stoppage is possible, when prevention may come in place of cure. In France even, there was a period when, by an unanimous efforts of all the higher classes, the down ward progress of the Revolution might have been checked, and a constitutional monarchy established, which would have secured to every rank the blessing of real freedom. On occasion of the out rage to the King in the place of the Tuileries, on June 20, 1792, the reaction in favour of rational principle was so strong, that by the concurring testimony of all the Republican historians, the authority of the monarch might have been restored, and a constitutional throne established, which, without spoliation or injustice to any, might have secured to all the advantages of durable liberty. What then prevented that auspicious event from taking place? The known irresolution and vacillation of the King, and the defection and flight of the whole body of the nobles. These fatal circumstances, and still more the consequent junction of the emigrants with the Allied Powers, when they invaded the territory of the Republic, were not the causes which produced the subsequent horrors of the Revolution, but they were the causes which prevented the sanative powers of nature from interposing to heal that ghastly wound and left all the worst and most malignant passions of our nature in unbridled sovereignty in a country, from which all its worth, probity, and religious feeling, had been withdrawn.

That the prodigious and unlooked-for gift of political power, which the Reform Bill conferred upon the lower orders, especially in great cities, in this country, has developed in the empire the true revolutionary fever, can be doubted by no one possessing even the smallest share of historical information, who considers how exactly the crisis of England on the passing of the Reform Bill resembled that of France on the assembly of the States General, and how completely identical the objects since pursued by our revolutionists have been with those successfully contended for by their French predecessors. If, therefore, the conduct of the king and of the aristocracy had been at all similar, there cannot be the least doubt that a similar result would have occurred here to that which there took place, and a stern despotism, like that of Napoleon or Louis Philippe, closed a long series of bloody convulsions. But there are three circumstances, essential in their nature, which distinguish the conduct of this country, when seized with the malady, from that pursued in the neighbouring kingdom, and which it is to be hoped, under the blessing of God, entitle us to hope for a different termination.

The first of these is the religious feeling which still animates so large a portion of our citizens, and the increasing rather than declining away of feelings of piety over the better classes of the people. That great part of the religiously disposed are now allied to the infidels; that Catholics, Radicals, and Dissenters have for long formed an unholy alliance to beat down the Church of England, is indeed true; but still the spirit which animates its members is firm and resolute, and it numbers among its ranks all the greatest and best, as well as the wisest and most enlightened of the community. Such a body must, in the end, acquire the direction of human affairs. The strength and violence of the mob, irresistible, like the spring of a wild beast, when first exerted, in the long run yields to the ascendant of virtue and thought: even the rudest and most illiterate nations are more governed by intellectual and moral, than physical qualities. The religious spirit of the immense majority of the English people is the most important distinction between them and the French in 1789, among the higher classes of whom infidelity and irreligion were universal. Even the dissenting bodies, who now follow the standards of revolution, may be expected to fall off from the array when its ulterior measures are brought forward, when the destruction of religious establishments is about to take place, when religion itself is likely to perish in the convulsion, and infidelity is on the eve of the greatest victory it has ever gained over the Christian faith. There is no power in nature capable of combating the demon of revolution but the spirit of religion. That power was wholly wanting in France, excepting in La Vendée, which alone did so much to stop the progress of evil, and thence, after the overthrow of that heroic province, its terrible progress and irresistible success. But that power is not awanting in England; on the contrary, exists if full and general activity, and more than at any former period has spread its influence among the higher and more enlightened classes of society. England, therefore, does not advance to the strife, weak and corrupt at heart, enervated by luxury, subdued by infidelity. She comes forth clad in the panoply of faith, with the sword of courage in her right hand, and in her left the shield of knowledge. It is a very different thing to overcome such a power, and demolish the institutions of France, tainted at heart by universal irreligion in the higher classes, and weakened by the defection of all those upon whose cooperation it was most reasonable to calculate in the outset of the struggle.

The second great distinction between the English and French convulsions is to be found in the widely different conduct which, under similar dangers, the higher classes have pursued in the two countries. The French proprietors and nobles barely fled on the first approach of danger, leaving the public discontents by leaguing him-

* Bourrienne, iii. 214.

with the stranger against their native land. The English Conservatives have all remained at their post, and in the midst of danger, odium, and popular exasperation, firmly but temperately resisted the progress of evil, by the influence of their characters, the force of their talents, the weight of their knowledge—calmly and temperately enduring the tumult of obloquy and violence, with which they were assailed, they have replied to the falsehood and calumny of their adversaries by deeds of beneficence, by works of utility, by acts of charity. Wickedness and passion are powerful, and often in the outset irresistible; but virtue and wisdom are still more powerful, and the end seldom fail to obtain the victory. The leader of the Whigs has borne the most decisive testimony to the vast increase of influence which the Conservatives have acquired by this patriotic and dignified conduct during the period of their adversity. "The Reformers," said Lord Melbourne, "are mistaken, if they suppose that they can prevail, except when united, against a party formidable from its property, its opinion, and its uncompromising character." How is it that the Conservatives, whose political influence was so completely destroyed by the Reform Bill that they could not gain at the last election one hundred and twenty seats in Parliament out of six hundred and fifty, have been able to regain their lost ground so far, that, on the confession of their enemies, a cordial union of all the movement party is indispensable to prevent their resuming their ascendency in the state? Simply by the justice of their principles, the power of their talents, and the resolution of their characters—by their constancy in adversity, and the vigour with which they combated the principles of evil, which the temporary triumph of their adversaries had rendered so powerful in the state. Their resurrection has been the effort of thought to throw off the thraldom of violence, of virtue to shake off the bonds of passion, of knowledge to unlose the chains of ignorance, of religion to burst the fetters of infidelity. England was not corrupt at heart when the evil days came upon her. She was still able to maintain a desperate fight with the principles of destruction: her children evinced a spirit worthy of their glorious descent: her nobles and her landed proprietors exhibited all the vigour and resolution of the Norman blood, and her talent stood forth nobly in the cause of truth, of freedom, and of religion—whether all these efforts and virtues can ultimately triumph over the principles of evil which the Whigs sowed with so unsparing a hand, while they held possession of the reins of power, is a question which can only be resolved by time; but the struggle at least has hitherto been very different from what it was in France, and the friends of order and Christianity, from the difference of the seed they have sown, may confidently hope for a very different result.

The third circumstance which distinguishes the British from the French crisis, is the different character which the sovereign has displayed during the struggle. Louis XVI. was as much attached to the faith of his fathers as any prince of the House of Hanover; but he had not the firmness and resolution which has been the hereditary characteristic of that illustrious family. He never ventured to face the danger; he had a superstitious dread of coming into collision with his subjects, and sought, in the revolutionary system of conciliation and concession, the means of obtaining a respite from the evils that were impending. But the spirit and resolution of his subjects—the evident growth of Conservative principles in all the educated classes of society—the manifest and increasing ascendency which the old English feelings had gained, after the pseudo-morality which preceded the Reform Act, was dissipated by that desperate innovation, had inspired the British sovereign with a more magnanimous resolution. Exhibiting a spirit worthy of his immortal father, he resolutely refused to go in to the revolutionary project of church spoliation which was proposed to him; and in the memorable words, I Will Die First, gave the signal to his people that the hour was come when "England expects that every man will do his duty." Every person of common information had long foreseen that the time would inevitably come when a stand must be made, and the perils of braving the revolutionary tempest be faced and disregarded. Let us be thankful that the King was the first to make the glorious appeal; that he threw himself into the breach to stop the forces of anarchy, ere his faithful subjects could assemble for his support; and that when he at last took his stand, he did so in defence of those sacred institutions on which public prosperity here is mainly dependent, and of that religion which opines our best hopes of salvation hereafter.

The present change, therefore, is a crisis which may always be expected in a nation afflicted by the revolutionary fever, but in which the real strength and sinews of a state are as yet undecayed. It is the effort of the better, the more courageous, the more virtuous, the more highly educated classes to emancipate themselves from the monstrous and degrading despotism of the multitude; to shake off the frightful load under which they have laboured for the last four years, and save themselves and their children from those unspeakable calamities, to which a continuation of the same system must inevitably have led. It is the effort of freedom to resist the worst species of slavery, that which ever and speedily follows democratic ascendency; the heroic endeavour of real patriotism to avert those chains which their misguided fellow-citizens were blindly preparing for themselves and their descendants—Whether it is to be successful or not, will just depend upon the question whether the principles of good or of evil, of virtue or vice, of religion or infidelity, have the ascendency amongst us. If the latter are chiefly prevalent; if a majority of the influential classes of the state are resolved to overturn our institutions, to liberate themselves from all restraints, human and divine, and, under the specious name of improvement, to restore the anarchy of the French Revolution, they cannot be prevented; they must wade through an ocean of suffering or blood, and leave an iron despotism to themselves and their children. But if the former principles, as we devoutly hope is the case, are still paramount with a majority, even in point of numbers, and a vast majority in point of property, knowledge, character, and talent, in the state; if the delusive contagion of democracy is as yet confined, for the most part, to the inhabitants of great cities; if inno-

cence and virtue, the faith of their fathers, and the loyalty of their ancestors, are still paramount amidst the simplicity of rural life; if those who, without wishing revolution, were carried away by reform, are resolved now to make a stand, and unite with their former opponents, in resisting the farther advances of evil, the spoiler may yet be stayed, and the flag of England, after being all but sunk in the waves, will again float triumphant in the breeze.

The cause of the dissolution of the late Cabinet is so apparent, that he that runs may read. We predicted, fifty times over, during the heyday of their reform popularity, that they would come to this untimely end. It was the heavings from below which ruined them, "the constant and active pressure from without," which forced the Government, as the condition of their existence, to engage in many perilous and revolutionary measures, which necessarility brought them into collision with the great interests of the country. The divisions of the Cabinet, which were the immediate cause of their weakness and fall, were but types of the great division which was going forward among their adherents in the country. Their strength at first used in carrying thoughout the Reform Bill, was owing to a coalition of many different and discordant parties, whom an extraordinary and unparalleled combination of events had brought together. Many able and good; though deluded men, existed in their own body. A large portion of the Conservative body were to be found in their ranks, or had aided them by their previous effort. Multitudes, who were carried away by the delusive liberality of the day, who thought they might dally with revolution, and combine the luster of popularity with the multitude, with the advantages of esteem from the well-informed; the shortsighted, the timid, the selfish, (and they are over a great majority of mankind,) were inclined to go along with a current, which they deemed irresistible. The strength of these united parties, joined to the fatal division of the Conservatives, consequent on agricultural distress, and the passing of Catholic Emancipation, were the real causes of the triumph which the Whigs at first obtained over the constitution of the country. But such a coalition could not long hold together. From its very triumph may be dated the commencement of its decline. The unwieldy body was speedily driven on to ulterior measures; the Revolutionists were not to halt midway in the career of victory; the cry for the fruits of reform speedily succeeded the cry for reform itself, and what in their estimation these fruits were to be, covered with a decent disguise, intoxicated with their extraordinary triumph, and not aware how large a portion of their supporters had honestly favoured reform, without intending revolution, the Anarchists openly proclaimed their designs—annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, were the preparatory steps, but they were only means to an end—church spoliation, the abolition of a national establishment, the confiscation of a large part, if not the whole, of the funds, in other words, general bankruptcy, the removal of every species of protection from the labour of the agriculturist were publicly avowed as their ulterior objects. What effect these precipitate avowals produced on their former conscientious, though, as we think, mistaken supporters, may be judged of from the following passage in Sergeant Spankie's admirable letter to his Finsbury constituents: —

"It has long been clear enough that the organs of the Republicans, and of the political unions, have marked for immediate destruction the House of Lords and the Church of England. About this there has been no disguise—they hardly condescend here even to use the milder term of reform. Not only the vast interests of whole orders and classes of men, but the deep-rooted principles, or, if some please, the deep-rooted prejudices, of many millions of the King's subjects, are treated in these schemes of reform as unworthy of the slightest deference or consideration. The insolent tone of such imperious reformers on these and other questions gave us a foretaste of the domination we have to expect. To talk of the monarchy or the British constitution, after granting the demands of these reformers, is perfectly childish. It would not be even a decent capitulation, but an absolute surrender at discretion. Not only the objects but the temper of these reforms must inevitably lead to a complete revolution, and were the proposal to be received with indifference, or even without intence indignation, why a total revolution is virtually accomplished. It were sottish simplicity to be deluded with the pretence of reform—the old nursery tale might teach us better—the wolf that cajoles us to let him in that he may devour us, hardly designs here to soften the harshness of his stones.'

(*To be Continued.*)

FRAGMENTS FROM THE HISTORY OF JOHN BULL.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Sham Fight between Dan and Allsop, when he roused Patrick's House.

"BLESS my heart," quoth John, as he slipped into the steward's office next morning after Gray had been spirited away, as you have heard, and found Allsop at work as usual, with the ruler in his hand, and his ready-reckoner before him, casting up the price of some prime cattle which John had been purchasing for Bullock's batch—"Bless my heart, Master Allsop, why I thought you were gone for ever and a day—and fifty miles off at least, by this time. Any thing happened to your friends in Northamptonshire, eh? And where is Gray, for I warrant me, since you are come back, he's not far from your elbow?"—"Nay," quoth Allsop, looking closely at his ledger, to escape John's eyes and letting fall an infernal splash of red ink on the page in his confusion—"nothing at all has happened, and Gray poor fellow, isn't come back; but the truth is, that just as we were turning into the North Road, by the park gate, out came all the servants to a man, protesting that the books could not be kept without me; that nobody except myself understood my way of posting them; that I must stay at all events for a month or two, just to help Sheepface a little, till he gets into the way of managing them; and so, being somewhat soft hearted, as you know, and not liking to see the books bedevilled by a stranger; why look ye, d'ye see—I came back, as it were; that is to say, here I am again, after all."—"But methinks," replied John, to whom all this appeared uncommonly queer—"you and Gray had made up your minds to jog it together for better for worse; and, now I think on't, I've heard you make affidavit you would never put pen to paper under another steward. And as Gray only went because you wouldn't stay, it's past my comprehension how you should come back, and he be left to trudge on alone."

"Ah, well-a-day! 'twas with a sore heart I left him," said Allsop. "I wept like a churchspout; but what could I do? The books must have gone to the devil; and, thinks I, if I remain, I may do something for Gray, poor old fellow, since his pride won't allow him to keep the key of the privy: so, although it went sorely against the grain with me to part company with him, there was no hold for it. And though Gray was an excellent hand at accounts, yet Sheepface—Sheepface is his match any day—a clever, handy, good-natured fellow, has every body's good word, never speaks above his breath turns away the very beggars with a civil answer; and he and I understand one another already—so no fear that between us all will go on fair and smoothly."

John knew quite enough of Allsop's pranks, to see there was some vile underhand work about all this, and 'twas plain to him that, one way or other, poor Gray had been fairly juggled out of his situation. Fain would he have sent the whole concern adrift, but what could he do? Here were fifty things to begin to, and none to do them; for Arthur and Bobby, to whom he had sent a broad hint that he would like to see them, and that perhaps they and Sheepface might manage matters between them, returned for answer, that they would see him damned before they would sit in the same office with him. There was no help for it therefore? Allsop, he saw, would be a fixture for a time, so grumbling and groaning a little, John handed over the keys to Sheepface, who, to do him justice, was really a civil serviceable fellow, and indifferent honest, as times went. "Well," thought John to himself, "a man can't live for ever. That rich old father of Allsop's will die some of these days—I saw him crawling about the other day in a spencer, looking main old—and then, willy nilly, Allsop must leave this to look after his own farms. By that time, please Heaven, I shall have some other body in my eye—and then out go the whole crew. Amen."

You may remember, that this scheme of turning Gray out of doors was mainly owing to Dan, who, finding that he was not just so ready to join in his plan for robbing Patrick of his living as he expected, would never rest satisfied till he had seen him back fairly out of the house; and now having gained his end, by the help of honest Allsop and Buckram, he wasn't the man to let so good an opportunity slip. So he fairly told Allsop, that he intended to come down that evening after dark, and rob the parsonage by main force; and that he, Allsop, must lend a hand, or, at all events, pretend to be asleep, and say nothing.

"Nay," said Allsop, "though I care as little about Patrick as most men, yet John, as you know, has a great respect for him. 'Twas but the other day that Martin and he, who seem to be consumedly afraid that something or other is in the wind, walked up to the hall, and were most graciously received by John, who told them, he would stand by the Church like his fathers before him, and that not a stiver of the living should ever be cut short with his consent. I heard the thing with my own ears; and, as you know, he's the man, when fairly roused, to keep his word. We've gone a good length for you already; for the watchman has been sent adrift, the bull dog chained up, the pestilent broken bottles on the top of the wall chipped off, and Patrick may roar long enough now before any one comes near him. Rob the house, therefore, and welcome; but, for the sake of appearances, I must make a show of resistance. It won't be much—I'll only strike a blow or two, and then give in; and, when the thing's over, we'll talk about how the cash is to be shared."

Accordingly, in the dusk of the evening, down came Dan at the head of as infernal a troop of thorough-going desperadoes as you could see. Being aware of their own strength, and knowing that the resistance was to be all fudge, they did not give themselves the least trouble to conceal their designs, but commenced with a storm of blows, with wooden bludgeons, on the door and casements. Dan headed the attack with a poker; and when poor Patrick, who had thrown up the window above, was bellowing across the pond for assistance, he accosted him thus:—

"Lookye, Patrick, I am a man of honour, and a gentleman every inch, and scorn to do an ungenteel thing by a countryman. Now just give up quietly two-fifths of all the cash and valuables you have in the house—you'll never miss it—for you're as rich as a Jew—you know you are you dog!—and we'll let you off handsomely for the other three-fifths."

Patrick only roared the louder at this proposal for he saw it was a mere device to get a footing in his house. At last, by dint of bellowing, he brought Allsop, to his assistance, who had pretended to be asleep, till John had actually sent a message to enquire what the row was about. He took good care, however, that most of the servants should be out of the way, and so made his appearance at the head of a few broken-winded old fellows, that were no match, of course, for Dan and his Irishmen. He then doubled his fist, and pretended to administer a tremendous blow on Dan's sconce; but Dan, parrying it with much ease, repaid him with a cross-buttock, and down dropped Allsop on his back, like a prize-ox under a cleaver, without uttering a word, and lay for dead.

This pantomime, however was not so well performed, but that Booby and Manely, and some of the other servants, whom Allsop had taken care not to bring with him, but who, hearing the din, had followed to the spot, saw plainly that the thing was a sham fight; one shouted out shame in Allsop's ear, in hopes of bringing him to time, another threw a basin of cold water over him, a third poked him in the ribs, but all in vain—he seemed as dead as mutton. They did their best, however, to prevent the burglary from being committed; but they were so sadly outnumbered by the gang, that, in spite of all they could do, the ruffians made their way into the house and marched off with a large quantity of plun-

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der. It so happened, however, that as they were making off, Patrick, who had made his escape by the back window, got round in time to alarm the upper servants, who met them just as they were endeavouring to sneak through their room, while Buckram, with his coat turned, was holding a lighted candle to show them the way, and here the battle began in earnest; but after a smart scuffle, in which Buckram received an infernal punishment, and Sheepface got his doublet torn off his back, the villains were compelled to disgorge their prey, and were kicked down stairs to the number of more than a hundred.

Although John had no very direct evidence that Allsop and Buckram had been concerned in this inquitious scheme for robbing Patrick, he could not help having pretty strong suspicions on the subject; and this, coupled with their knavish conduct towards Gray, gave him a great disgust at both, particularly Buchram, so much so, that he could not help showing it in more ways than one; and even many of the servants themselves, though not nice, began to look coldly on them—for, as they said, "if faith is not to be kept among thieves, where is it to be expected? 'It was Gray's turn yesterday, it may be ours the next—Master Buckarm had better look to himself."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

No. VIII.

SLAVERY.—The West India slaves being emancipated, I do not see how, with any semblance of justice, those in the East can continue in their present deplorable condition. I have been in two English slave colonies and one French, and in none of them have I seen any thing to be compared with utterly abject and wretched state and inhuman appearance of the Chermars on the Malabar coast. Their entire freedom should be at once declared, without preparation and without indemnification to the owners, and without the humbug of apprenticing. And a commissioner should be appointed to superintend this, and to make them understand they are free, and can leave the spot to which they have so long been bound. This can with no safety be left to the collectors to do. For their bias towards the system of slavery and opposition to improvement, see the masterly Report of Mr. Baber on Slavery in India, and his observations on the conduct of certain collectors, to the Committee of the House of Commons on India Affairs, in Parliamentary Papers.

Bangalore the Capital of South India.—The removal of the seat of government from Madras to Bangalore would be attended by great advantages. It has every thing to recommend it over the present capital in respect to situation, climate, and fertility. Being equidistant from either coast, and as near as can well be in the centre of the territory subject to the Madras Government, a much better control could be exercised from it over all the provinces. This would be an unspeakable benefit to the natives, who might then have more chance of their complaints reaching the ears of Government, and of having their wrongs redressed. Madras has every disadvantage which nature could create, and never could have been made a seat of government, but from the necessity which obliged the first English traders to India to take any thing they could get. Now they country has changed hands, better arrangments should follow, and a site chosen proper for the chief town of so vast a territory.

Collectorates.—For an efficient administration, the size of the collectorates is far too large. The institution of subordinate collectors, who, on their own responsibility, take charge of part of a district, was of itself an admission of this. Still there remains to the collector himself by far the larger portion of the district to administer, say two-thirds or three-fourths; which, with the ordinary establishment of two assistants, is more than any man of the greatest industry and activity can properly manage. The result is, great delay in magisterial business,—natives obliged to come a long way to make complaints—kept away from home, to the hindrance of their affairs, and, having exhausted all their means, often obliged to return *re infecta*. In revenue matters, the result is, the physical impossibility of the collector's visiting and examining with his own eyes the whole of the district; inspecting roads, banks, bunds, nullahs, bridges, public works, state of crops, &c. To remedy this, I conceive that either greater powers must be given to the native authorities, and the collector be resolved into a sort of travelling commissioner of appeal, or the size of collectorates be greatly reduced, so as to be more completely under his supervision.

R. PATERNOSTER.

THE MOHURRUM.

The celebration of the Mohurrum, in all large Mahommedan communities of the Sheah sect, though, strictly speaking, a fast of the mournful kind, is accompanied by so much pomp and splendour, that strangers are at some loss to distinguish it from festivals of pure rejoicing. In no part of India is this interesting anniversary of the Moslem year commemorated with more zeal and enthusiasm than at Lucknow.

It is certain that the Sheah sect, who are settled in Hindoostan, are in some degree obnoxious to the charge brought against them by their enemies, of introducing rites and ceremonies almost bordering upon idolatry in their devotion to the memory of the Imaums Houssien. Imbibing a love of show from long domestication with a people passionately attached to pageantry and spectacle, they have departed from the plainness and simplicity of the worship of their ancestors, and in the decorations of the *tazees*, and the procession which accompany them to the place of sepulture, display their reverential regard for Ali and his sons in a manner which would be esteemed scandalous if thus accompanied in Persia and Arabia, where the grief of the Sheah is manifested more quietly and soberly, without the admixture of those theatrical exhibitions, which so wonderfully excite and inflame the mind at the celebration of this festival all over India.

Several processions take place during the celebration of the Mohurrum. At Lucknow, on the fifth day, the banners are carried to a celebrated shrine, or durgah, in the neighbourhood, to be consecrated, it being supposed that the standard of Hossein, miraculously pointed out to a devout believer, is preserved at this place. The veneration in which this sacred relic is held, nearly equalling that which in some places in Europe is displayed towards pieces of the true cross, affords another proof of the corruption of the Mohammedan religion by the Sheah sect of India. The durgah at Lucknow is not only visited at the commemoration of Hossein's obsquies, but prayers and oblations are offered in its holy precincts, upon recovery from illness, or any other occasion which calls for prayer and thanksgiving. The gifts deposited at the durgah, consisting of money, clothes, and other valuable articles, become the proprety of the officiating priest, who is expected to disburse the greater portion in charity. All the Moslem inhabitants of Lucknow are anxious to consecrate the banners employed at the Mohurrum, by having them touched by the sacred relic, and for this purpose they are conveyed to the shrine with as much pomp and ceremony as the circumstances of the proprietors will admit. A rich man send his banners upon elephants, surrounded with an armed guard, and accompanied by bands of music; these standards are pennantshaped, and very long, some formed of silver or gold issue, and all richly embroidered; they are followed by a procession on foot, clad in mourning. The arms and accoutrements, representing those worn by Hossein, are carried in some of these processions, and one of the most important features, is Dhull Dhull, the horse slain with his master on the fatal field of Kurbelah: his trappings are dyed with blood, and arrows are seen sticking in his sides. Multitudes of people form these processions, which frequently stop while the moollahs recite the oft-told, but never-tiring story, or the tragic scene is enacted by young men expert at broad-sword exercises: and as Hossein is surrounded and beaten down, musquets are fired off, and shouts and beatings of the breast attest the sincerity with which his followers bewail his untimely end.

The celebration of the Mohurrum is not confined to the higher classes; every person who has a small sum to spare subscribes, with others of the same means, to purchase the necessary articles for the purpose. Tazees and banners of all sizes, prices, and denominations, are sold in the bazaars, and group after group are seen upon the roads and public avenues, some accompanied with the most splendid decorations, and others content with a very humble display, but all impressed with the same desire to do honour to the martyrs. One of the most curious effects of these multitudinous assemblages, is produced by the umbrellas, or chattahs, which are generally very gay, and formed of various colours; they are seen in moving masses, like the billows of the sea, and have a more singular appearance when carried by persons on foot than when they canopy the howdah, to which, however, they form a very magnificent appendage.

The open plains of India are calculated to shew off these processions to great advantage; and as the Mohurrum takes place during the rainy season, there is no dust, and cloudy weather enables European spectators to gaze upon the pageant without danger of being blinded by the glare of a noon-day sun. On the seventh night of the Mohurroum, the marriage of Hossein's daughter with her cousin, a faithful partizan of the house of Ali, is celebrated with much pomp and shew. This event really took place on the day of the battle on the plains Kurbelah, where Hossein was surprized in his camp and compelled to combat with his enemies at the greatest disadvantage. The marriage procession repairs to some celebrated tomb or mosque in the neighbourhood; and at Lucknow it is sometimes directed to the Imaum-baareh, the magnificent cathedral-like edifice, in which Asoph ude Dowlah, its founder, and the first king of Ogde, lies buried. The interior, when fitted up for this purpose, is gorgeous beyond imagination; and though, if examined in detail, the display will be found to resemble the gewgaw frippery of theatric pomp, yet, when lighted up at night, and accompanied by the florid beauties of Asiatic architecture, and the picturesque assemblages of its crowds, the splendid effect of the whole disarms criticism, and the spectator abandons himself wholly to enchantments of the scene. The tazee belonging to the kings of Oude, which strange to say, was manufactured in England, forms one of the most striking ornaments. It is formed of green glass, mounted with brass mouldings. Models in silver of holy places at Mecca are supported upon stands of the same metal, in recesses made for their reception; the royal emblem, the fish, appears in all elections and selections from the armoury of the king form some of the most costly of the decorations. Few monarchs are in possession of a more valuable collection of offensive and defensive weapons. The fire-arms are of unrivalled beauty, inlaid and set with gold and gems; while the swords and daggers, of the finest polish, have hilts of agate, lapis eaguly chrysolite, or bloodstone, and are ornamented in relief or in intaglio, with an immense variety of figures and foliage of the most delicate patterns, wrought in gold and silver. These and other ornamental devices are reflected from numerous mirrors, and the whole is bathed in floods of light from multitudes of wax tapers, and lamps of various colours. The quadrangles of the Imaum barreh are similarly illuminated, and their vast dimensions, the beauty of the proportions, the rich grouping of the pinnacles and domes, the long arcades, lofty gateways, and tall minars, can seldom, if ever, be seen to such advantage as when the dazeling resplendence of artificial light imitates the blaze of day, without its heat and glare, and when the darkness of the surrounding atmosphere throws each illuminated building into bright relief. The procession of the marriage of the unfortunate Cossim and his ill-fated bride, is distinguished by trays bearing the wedding-presents, and covered pelanquins, supposed to convey the lady and her attendants, the animals employed in the cavalcade, with the exception of the favoured Dhull Dhull, are left outside the walls, but the trays containing sweetments, &c., a model of the tomb of Cossim, and the pelanquin of the bride, are brought into the interior and committed to the care of the keepers of the sanctuary, until the last day, when they make a part of the final procession to the place of interment. Dhull Dhull, trained and educated with the same attention devoted to the champion's horse at the coronation of the kings of England, is conducted round the tazee, and his performance, which is somewhat difficult (the polished pavement being very slippery), usually excites a proportionate degree of admiration in the spectators. Money is distributed amongst the populace, as upon the occasion of a real wedding, and when it is considered that a strict fast is maintained during the whole period of the Mohurrum, the least devout relinquishing the greater portion of their usual indulgences, the immense sums of money lavished upon the mere parade of quiet seems almost incredible. Many of the followers of Ali, in addition to the austerities practiced at the Mohurrum, will stint themselves in clothes and food during the whole year, in order to launch forth with greater éclat at this time: privations partly induced by the enthusiastic affection cherished by all classes of Sheahs for their murdered Imaums, and partly by the passion for display common to the Asiatic character. The most extraordinary feature, however, in the commemoration of Hossein's and Houssein's death, is the participation of the Hindoos, who are frequently seen to vie with the description of Ali in their demonstrations of grief for the slaughter of his two martyred sons; and in the splendour of the pageant displayed at the anniversay of their fate, a very large proportion of Hindoos go into mourning during the ten days of the Mohurrum, clothing themselves in green garments, and assuming the guise of fakeers. A Mahratta prince of Gwalior was distinguished for the ardour with which he entered into all the Mahommedan observances of the period. He appeared at the Durbar attired in green, wearing no ornaments excepting eight or ten strings of magnificent emeralds round his neck, even discarding his pearls, though the favourite decorations of his person, and worn in such profusion as to entitle him to the designation to which he aspired, *Mootee-walloh*, 'man of pearls.' Amongst the Mahrattas, the braumins alone decline to join in the rites, and ceremonies practised at the Mohurrum, many of the wealthy sirdars constructing tazees at their own expense, and joining with true Mahomedan zeal in the lamentations poured forth at the recital of the melancholy events at Kurbalah. The complaisance of the Hindoos is returned with interest at the Hoolee, the Indian Saturnalia, in which the disciples of the prophet Mingle with the heartiest good will, apparently too much delighted with the general license and frolic revelries of this strange carnival, to be withheld from joining it by horror of its heathen origin. In many points there is a blending between the two religions, which could scarcely be expected from the intolerant disciples of Mahomet and the exclusive followers of Brahma; the former are no longer the furious and sanguinary bigots, carrying fire and sword into the temples of strange gods, and forcing conquered tribes to conform to their opinions upon pain of death. Their zeal has relaxed and they have become vitiated by the examples around them. The courtesy of Hindoo is more consistent, for he is of opinion that the numerous modes of worship, practised by the different nations of the earth all emanate from the deity, and are equally acceptable to him, who prescribed various forms to suit various persons; and, under this impression, he pays respect to the holidays prescribed by the *Koran*, or distinguished for the commemoration of remarkable events in the life of the prophet or his apostles. Political experience has had some effect in producing this toleration. Hindoos have found it advantageous to their interests to assist at Mussulman ceremonies, and the faithful have not been backward in the sacrifice of religious prejudices upon occasions of great importance. Conversions have also been extremely imperfect; many of those, who conformed to the creed of Mahomet, retaining ceremonials and observances little less than idolatrous; while others, of purer decent, have found it almost impossible to withstand the corrupting influence of example. Yet, amidst this harmonious accordance between persons professing such opposite religions, there are occasional outbreaks, in which the Moslem and the Hindoo display all the fierceness and animosity which formerly distinguished them against each other. Insults are offered at festivals which neither party are slow to return or avenge; and when, as it sometimes happens, the holidays of the Hindoo and Mussulman fall together, it requires no small exertion on the part of the authorities to prevent a hostil collision. At Allahabad, on the celebration of the Mohurrum, some of the leading persons repaired to the judge to request that the Hindoos, who were about to perform some of their idolatrous worship, should not be permitted to blow their trumpets, and beat their drums, and bring their heathenish devices in contact with the sad and holy solemnity, the manifestations of their grief for the death of the Imaums. They represented, in the most lively manner, the obligation which Christians were under to support the worshippers of the true God against infidels, and were not satisfied with the assurance that they should not be molested by the inter-mixture of the processions, which should be strictly confined to opposite sides of the Hindoos were equally tenacious in upholding their rights, and it became necessary to draw out the troops for prevention of bloodsned.

The pomps and ceremonies, which preceded it, are nothing to the grandeur reserved for the display on the last day of the Mohurrum, when the tazees are borne to the place of interment. This pageant represents the military cavalcade of the battle of Kurbelah, together with the funiral procession of the young princes and the wedding retinue of the bride and bridegroom, divorced by death upon their nuptial-day. The banners are carried in advance, the poles being usually surmounted a crest, composed of an extended hand, which is emblematic of the five holy personages of the propuet's family, and a symbol particularly designating the Sheah sect. Many make a declaration of their religious principles by holding up the hand; the Soonnee displays three fingers only, while the Sheah extends the whole five. The horse of prince Hossein and his camp-equipage appear, attended with all the attributes of sovereignty; some of the tazees, of which there is a great variety, are accompanied by a platform, on which three effigies are placed,—the ass Borak, the animal selected by Mahomet to bear him on his ride to Heaven,—and two houries, the latter, generally speaking, being frightful figures, more closely resembling demons than the idea they are intended to convey of the beauties of the Moslem paradiso. The tomb of Cossim, the husband of Hossein's daughter, is honoured by being carried under a canopy; the bridal trays, palanquins, and other paraphernalia, accompany it, and the whole is profusely garlanded with flowers. When numbers of these processions, all composed of the same emblematic devices, differently ornamented, join together, the effect is exceedingly imposing forming a spectacle of which it is impossible to give an adequate description. Thousands and tens of thousands are frequently assembled, with long trains of horses, camels, and elephants; a certain number of the two latter are laden with cakes of the finest wheaten bread, which, at every place where the tazees are rested, are distributted amongst the populace; large pitchers of sherbet are also provided for the same purpose; and numbers of water-carriers are in full employment, paid by the rich and charitable to administer to the wants of the poor followers of Ali. These processions take the field at break of day, but there are so many pauses for the reading of the poems dedicated to this portion of the history of the events of Kurbelah, and such numerous rehearsals of Hossein's dying scene, that it is night before the commencement of the interment.

Devout Mussulmans walk, on these occasions, with their heads and their feet bare, beating their breasts, and tearing their hair, and throwing ashes over their persons with all the vehemence of the most frantic grief; but many content themselves with a less inconvenient display of sorrow, leaving to hired mourners of task of inciting and inflaming the multitude by their lamentations and bewailments. The zeal and turbulence of the affection of Ali's follows, are peculiarly offensive to the Soonnees, who, professing to look upon Hossein and Houssein as holy and unfortunate members of the prophet's family, and to regret the circumstances which led to their untimely end, are shocked by the almost idolatrous frenzy displayed by their less orthodox brethren, and the expression of this feeling often leads to serious disturbances, which break out upon the burial of the tazees. Private quarrels between the rival sects are frequently reserved for adjustment to this period, when, under pretext of religious zeal, each party may make an assault upon his enemy without exposing the real ground of his enmity: amongst the Mussulman sepoys in the Company's service such feuds are but too common, and it is sometimes found expedient to march the Soonnees off to a distance during the period of the Mohurrum. In a few places, which border the Ganges or Jumna, the tazees are thrown into the river; but generally there is a large piece of ground set apart for the purpose of the burial. It is rather a curious spectacle to see the tombs themselves consigned to earth, with the same ceremonies which would attend the inhumation of the bodies of deceased persons; the tazees are stripped of their ornaments, and when little is left except the bamboo frames they are deposited in pits. This ceremony usually takes place by torch-light, the red glare of innumerable flambeaux adding considerably to the wild and picturesque effect of the scene. A mussaulchee, or torch bearer, is, generally speaking, one of the most demoniac-looking apparitions that can be imagined. Those who follow this occupation are a poor and low class of people burthened with a small quantity of clothing, and that stained and smeared by the greasy implements of their trade; the *mussals* itself is merely a piece of wood entwined with filthy rags, and fed from a cruise containing a coarse fuel, which gives out an impire and lurid flame. The swart countenances, dark limbs, and uncouth drapery of men so withered and so wild in their attire as to be easily mistaken for being of a lower sphere, assume an even fearful aspect under the flickering light of the torches, which they brandish with strange gestures, as they rush with wild halloos along the plains. In such an illumination, the whole pageant becomes confused and indistinct; here and there some bright object catching the light comes forth—glittering arms or the blaze of gold and gems—but the rest is one back phantom,—a moving mass strange and indefinite, and rendered almost terrific by the shouts of highly excited men and the continual discharge of musquetry.—*Asiatic Journal for Jan.*

Miscellanea.

A LONDON STREET PORTRAIT.—One here was one of those equivocal animal spirits of the streets who come whistling along, you not knowing whether thief or errand boy, sometimes with a bundle and sometimes not, in corduroys, a jacket, and a cap or bit of hat, with hair sticking through a hole in it. His vivacity gets him into scrapes in the street, and he is not ultra-studious of civility in his answers. If the man he runs against is not very big, he gives him abuse for abuse at once; if otherwise, he gets at a convenient distance, and then hallooes out, "Eh, stupid!" or "Can't you see before you?" or "Go and get your face washed." The last is a favourite saying of his, but of an instinct referrible to his visage. He sings "Hokee Pokee," and a "Shiny Night," varied occasionally with an uproarious "Rise, gentle Moon," or "Coming through the Rye." On winter evenings you may hear him, as he goes along, in a singular undulation of yowl—a sort of gargle, as if a wolf were practising the rudiments of a shake. This he delights to do more particularly in a crowded thoroughfare, as though determined that his noise should triumph over every other, and show how jolly he is, and how independent of the ties to good behaviour. If the street is a quiet one, and he has a stick in his hand (perhaps a hoop-stick), he accompanies the bowl with a run upon the gamut of the iron rails. He is the nightingale of mud and cold. If he gets on in life, he will be a pot-boy. At present, as we said before, we hardly know what he is; but his mother thinks herself lucky if he is not transported. Well, one of these elves of the pave—perplexers of Lord Mayors and irritators of the police—was standing one evening before a party cook's shop window, flattening his nose against the glass, and watching the movements of a schoolboy who was in the happy agony of selecting the best bun. He had stood there ten minutes before the boy came in, and had made himself acquainted with all the eatables lying before him, and wondered at the slowness and apparent indifference of jaws masticating tarts. His interest, great before, is now intense; he follows the new comer's eye, and his hand hither and thither; his own arms feels like the other's arm; he sheds the expression of his mouth and the shrug of his body, at every perilous approximation which the chooser makes to a second fate bun. He is like a bowler watching the nice inflexions of the bias: for he wishes him nothing but success. The occasion is too great for envy: he feels all the generous sympathy of the knights of old, when he saw another within an ace of winning some glorious prize, and his arm doubtful of the blow. At length the awful decision is made, and the bun laid hands on. "*Ha!* you fool," exclaims the watcher, bursting with all the despair and indignation of knowing boyhood, "you have *left the biggest!*"—*Leigh Hunt's Journal.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT—SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.—We have this day to record an occurance which has hardly been paralleled in this neighbourhood since the lamentable boat five years ago, and which the present much resembles in character. It appears that for some time past a number of navigators have been engaged in repairing the embankments of the river Mersey, about Dunham, and that they had to cross the ferry at Hollins-green, to and from their work. About 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning a number of these men presented themselves at the ferry, to cross the river; and they incautiously trusted themselves in a small punt, instead of a larger boat kept at the ferry, and which ought to have been used. Including the two boatmen, the company consisted of 14 persons—a load which brought the edge of the boat near to the water's surface. There was a swell in the river at this time, caused by the late rains, and the current was very strong. When the boat got into the current, therefore, it became unmanageable, and in a few moments upset. Of course, the whole 14 men were precipitated into the water, seven of whom managed with great difficulty to regain the shore, but the remaining seven, navigators, all perished. The calamity was so sudden, that available assistance was out of the question; but in a short time numbers had flocked to the scene, and the bodies of five of the drowned men were found in the course of the morning. Three of the deceased men are single, the rest are married—one of them only ten days ago. We have not procured the names of the ill-fated men. An inquest over their remains was to be held yesterday, before Mr. Heys, coroner for the Prescott division.—*Liverpool paper.*

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the second-class train (of four carriages) coming from Liverpool to Manchester, stopped at the Chatmes station, and then moved on again. About 250 yards from the station three men were at work on the line, one of whom, named Joseph Lisle, was between the rails on which the train was moving. He was not perceived by the persons in charge until the train was within five yards of him, when the guard called out, but the engine in an instant came upon him, and he was caught by the fire-box and dragged along several yards before the engine could be stopped. He was found to be much hurt, and was placed on a lurry and brought to Manchester, and immediately conveyed to the infirmary where he died in about a quarter of an hour.

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